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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 224 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Anglo-French Choice For Czech Govt.

A Russian View—United in Aim.
("The Moscow News".)

DISMEMBERMENT OR EXTINCTION?

Plebiscite Question Dropped

LONDON PLANS FINAL BETRAYAL

But That Decision Is Not Final Word, Says Prague

The Conference at Downing Street between the British and French Ministers on the Czech problem has ended in complete agreement of policy.

Though the nature of the decisions has not been divulged, it is believed tha. they confront Czechoslovakia with the alternative of dismemberment or extinction. The plebiscite question has been dropped.

THE BRITISH CABINET AND FRENCH CABINET ARE DISCUSSING THE AGREEMENT. PARIS HAS APPROVED IT.

BUT PRAGUE DOES NOT ACCEPT THAT THE LONDON DECISION IS THE LAST WORD ON THE SUBJECT. THE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN ASKED TO FACE THE DRAMATIC DEVELOPMENTS WITH CALM AND COURAGE.

LONDON TALKS CONCLUDE

Complete Anglo-French Agreement

LONDON, Sept 19.

The British and French Cabinets to-day will discuss the London talks, which ended just after midnight with the dramatic announcement that the two countries were in complete agreement on the policy to be adopted with a view to promoting a peaceful solution of the Czechoslovak question

M. Daladier and M. Bonnet left London at 08-10 hours by air to return to Paris to lay before their colleagues the results of their conversations, which, according to French opinion in London, had well satisfied them.

No details of the 'plan have yet been announced and it is unlikely they will be disclosed until Mr. Chamberlain has met Herr Hitler again.—Reuter.

Outcome Of Anglo-French Talks On European Situation

LONDON, Sept. 19.

An official statement from Ten Downing Street states that after full discussion of the present international situation representatives of the British and French Governments are in complete agreement regarding the policy to be adopted with a view to promoting a peaceful solution of the Czechoslovak question.

The two Governments hope that thereafter it will be possible to consider more general settlement in the interests of European peace.

Anglo-French talks lasted for a total of over eight hours. No statement whatever from the British quarters is hitherto forthcoming regarding the talks. It is expected that the French Delegation will return to Paris in the morning.

There will be a Cabinet meeting to-day at 11 a.m.—Reuter.

FULL CABINET MEETS

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The meeting of the British Cabinet was a full one, all excepting Lord Stanley attending.

His Majesty returned to the Buckingham Palace from Windsor while the Cabinet meeting was progressing.—Reuter.

A French View—Monsieur Benes in the Jaws of the Wolf.
("Humanite," Paris).

PLEBISCITE QUESTION DROPPED

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The British Cabinet meeting lasted for two hours and approved of the inner Cabinet's decisions.

It is understood that the question of plebiscite had been dropped, and the plans now to be submitted to the Czechs will be based on the principle of redrawing of boundaries.

There will be no disclosure of details pending consideration by the Czech Government.—Reuter.

FRENCH CABINET APPROVES DECISION

PARIS, Sept. 19.

The Cabinet met at 10-30 and officially unanimously approved of M. Daladier's atitude at London and the policy agreed upon there.—Reuter.

DISMEMBERMENT OR EXTINCTION

PRAGUE, Sept. 19.

The Cabinet was called immediately after the British and French Ministers called at the Palace and informed President Benes of the recommendations of their Governments and is now in session under the Presidency of Dr. Benes.

It is believed that the Ministers are faced with the difficult choice of dismemberment of an important section of the country, or possible extinction and it is feared here that a refusal to agree to the Anglo-French recommendations will mean disaster and nobody really believes that Soviet aid would save the issue.—Reuter.

A British View—Will he prove a little Peacemaker?
("The Glasgow Bulletin.")

Geneva's Response To China's Appeal

Japan Asked To Accept League Jurisdiction: Sanctions Threat

GENEVA, Sept. 19.

The League Council has decided to comply with China's request to apply Article Seventeen of the Covenant.

A telegram is being sent to Japan inviting her to accept League jurisdiction.

In the event of Japan's refusal, the League is entitled to proceed under the Covenant, particularly to apply the Sanctions of the Article.—Reuter.

PARTITION WILL NOT WORK

Iraq Govt. And Arab Struggle

GENEVA, Sept. 19.

During the Assembly debate on the League's work, Safid Tawfik-al-Sumaidy, (Iraq) said that the Government and people of Iraq were deeply concerned regarding Palestine and added: "Iraq Government believe that the Commission recently sent to Palestine will realise that partition will neither be equitable nor practicable and hope that the British Government recognising this irreconcilable hostility of Arabs to the partition, will fall in with its conclusions and produce a solution which will safeguard the rights of Arabs.

Aalam, the Iran Foreign Minister, hoped that a just solution would restore harmony in Palestine.—Reuter.

LONDON DECISION NOT LAST WORD

PRAGUE, Sept. 19.

An appeal for calm was broadcast to-day. The broadcast ended with the following:

"The Anglo-French conversations constitute a further step in the dramatic developments in the European crisis, but are not yet the last word."

A meeting of Ministers discussed the situation at an hour's session.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS ON CRISIS

PARIS, Sept 19.

Comment on the London talks as summed by the "Excelsior" which declares "to-day's need is to

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 3.)

Attacks Will Continue

SELB (Germany), Sept. 19.

Admitting a number of attacks on Czech Frontier Posts and Czecho-Gendarmerie, a Sudeten German official interviewed by "Reuter" said that the attacks by the Sudeten Free Corps would continue in accordance with the Free Corps policy of freeing the Sudeten Land and added that the Free Corps was now composed of forty-thousand, divided into four divisions fully armed and equipped.

This force under the Supreme Command of Herr Henlein is being held in readiness to police the Sudeten German-land "when our people have secured self-determination."—Reuter.

SUDETEN RALLY AT DRESDEN

BERLIN, Sept. 19.

A large Sudeten German rally is being held in Dresden to-night, the first of its kind since the Sudeten flight across the Frontier. Herr Henlein is expected to speak and exhort his countrymen to fresh efforts.—Reuter.

(See Page 7)

NEW SECTION OF ARMY RESERVE

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The War Office announces the formation of a new section of Army Reserve, open to pensioned Warrant Officers and N.C.O.'s to provide a supply of men for posts of Warrant Officers and N.C.O.'s on mobilization in future. Instead of the existing arrangement, whereby most of these posts have to be filled on mobilisation from the serving peacetime personnel, who are thus withdrawn at a time when they are most required, The new section will be called section "E".—Reuter.

FOOD SUPPLY IN WAR TIME

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Sir Henry French, the Government Food Officer, stated that in London fifteen hundred Food Officers throughout the country had instructions for wartime food distribution which they could bring into effect in twenty-four hours. He added that rationing would be administered nationally instead of on a local basis, as during 1914 and 1918 and would include in the first place butcher meat, bacon, butter, margerine, cooking fats and sugar.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

JAPANESE DRIVEN OUT.

HANKOW, Sept. 19.

The Chinese claim to have driven out the Japanese from Kwangchow, 120 miles northeast of Hankow desperate fighting for the town continues.—Reuter.

Subhas Bose's Charge Against Assam Governor

Dramatic Developments In Cabinet Crisis

Plan To Frustrate Formation Of New Ministry

SHILLONG, Sept. 19.

The Congress President had talks on the phone with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel regarding the constitutional deadlock in Assam.

It is understood that Mr. Desai told the Congress President that the Speaker was perfectly right in adjourning the Assembly *sine die.*

AZAD-BOSE TALKS

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad had about twelve minutes' talk over the trunk telephone with the Congress President, Mr. Bose, at Shillong and acquainted himself with the latest developments in the Ministerial situation.

Being approached by the "Associated Press" for further light on the situation, the Maulana said that what he had heard from the Congress President corroborated the earlier report. He will have further communications with Mr. Bose and Mr. Bardoloi to-morrow morning.

Mr. Bose, added the Maulana may not be able to leave Shillong even to-morrow in view of the latest development, which might require his personal attention.—A. P.

ANARCHY IN ASSAM

SHILLONG, Sept. 19.

In the course of a lengthy statement on the Assam Ministerial development Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President says:

"Behind all these sensational developments one fact stands out only, namely, that there is a pact for frustrating the formation of a Congress Coalition Ministry in Assam. The Parties held a joint meeting yesterday and no-confidence motions were sent in today by both Muslim and European M.L.A.'s which were, however, ruled out of order as the Ministers, had not assumed Office. Moreover, M.L.A.'s of both the Muslim and European Groups have been busy interviewing the Governor frequently during the last few days.

"About the role of the Governor throughout these happenings we may have to say something later on. At this stage I shall only say this that his actions have given rise to serious misgivings which are bound to persist unless His Excellency clears the position.

There is one thing more I shall say before I close. According to the Gazette Extraordinary the resignations of members of the Saadullah Ministry were accepted by the Governor, who appointed five new Ministers in their places. Since the latter have not yet been sworn in, it follows that after the publication of the Gazette Extraordinary, Assam has been without a Government.

I should like to ask His Excellency who is responsible for the anarchy under which we are living in Assam."—A.P.

OATH-TAKING POSTPONED

SHILLONG, Sept. 19.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President who had started from his residence for Gauhati on his way to Calcutta received the news of the latest developments in the ministerial affairs and returned to Shillong immediately. Mr. Bose is now engaged in telephonic conversation with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Babu Rajendra Prasad regarding the present position.—A. P.

WHY OATH-TAKING DID NOT COME OFF

SHILLONG: Sept. 19.

The constitutional position that has arisen consequent on the Speaker's ruling adjourning the Legislative Assembly 'sine die' this morning, is understood to be the cause of the postponement of the Oath-taking ceremony.

It is stated that on the arrival of the Ministers at the Constitutional Hall (Secretariat Compound), at 12-30 p.m. for Oath-taking, Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi was informed by an Under-Secretary to the Government that His Excellency would be arriving in 20 minutes' time, and Mr. Bardoloi and his colleagues were requested to wait until His Excellency's arrival.

Shortly after this, the Chief Secretary to the Government came and informed Mr. Bardoloi that the Oath-taking ceremony ad been postponed for reasons not known to him. He, however, requested Mr. Bardoloi to call on His Excellency immediately, if possible, in this connection.

On his return from the Government House after a short while, Mr. Bardoloi told the "Associated Press" that the Oath-taking ceremony had been postponed, as His Excellency the Governor was at the moment engaged in considering the constitutional position that had arisen, as a result of the Speaker's ruling adjourning the House 'sine die.'

It is understood that Government will issue a communique this evening on the subject.—A.P.

LAST MINUTE HITCH

SHILLONG, Sept. 19.

Although it was announced in the Assembly by Mr. Bardoloi as well as mentioned in the "Gazette" Extraordinary that the new Ministers would be sworn in at 12-30 p.m. To-day the ceremony however, did not take place owing to some last minute dramatic de-

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 3.)

CONGRESS OPPOSITION TO ARMY BILL

Exciting Debate Expected At Delhi Meeting Of A. I. C. C.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19.

The Working Committee of the Congress is likely to pass a comprehensive resolution reiterating the Congress policy with regard to wars, expressing sympathy with the sufferers in these wars of aggression and disapproving the Government of India's recently passed army Bill

This resolution is expected to evoke another exciting and prolonged debate in the All-India Congress Committee, as the Leftists have given notice of a number of resolutions on these subjects.

If the Constitutional Sub-Committee completes its work regarding amending of the Congress Constitution as per resolution of the Haripura Congress, then the amendments suggested by the Committee will be placed before the All-India Congress Committee for approval.

PUNJAB DISPUTE.

The Working Committee will also consider the dispute among Punjab Congressmen. In this connection a suggestion has been made that as these disputes take away too much of the time of the Working Committee an 'ad hoc' Committee should be appointed to deal with such matters. Meanwhile it is understood that efforts are being made by certain Congress leaders in the Punjab to bring about a compromise.

The Working Committee will review the working of the Congress Ministries in the various provinces and approve of the action taken by the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee in regard to the Sind Ministerial affairs and the formation of a Coalition Ministry in Assam.

PUNJAB TANGLE

LAHORE, Sept. 19.

Enquiries made at the Lajpatrai Bhawan about the prospects of the Punjab Congress tangle being taken up for consideration at the Working Committee meeting, show that Acharya Kripalani has given his considered verdict on the matter, presumably after consultation with other leaders at Wardha. Very little remains to be determined at the forthcoming meeting at Delhi.—A. P.

MADRAS PREMIER FOR DELHI

MADRAS, Sept. 19.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier, is leaving for Delhi to-morrow morning by the Grand Trunk Express to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee.

Mr Rajagopalachariar will also attend the A.I.C.C. meeting. He expects to stay in Delhi for five days returning to Madras on the 29th instant.—A. P

"RED" CALL FOR COAL STRIKE

Protest Against Extra Work For Increased Production

PARIS, Sept. 19.

Half of nine thousand miners of Valenciennes have obeyed the Communist behest to abstain from work on the first official day of extra work for increased coal production. More are expected to strike during the day. In response to Socialist injunctions to abide by the agreement the remainder descended into the pits.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1·Anna Per Word— Minimum Re. 1

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoevcr.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Graduate Teachers for Municipal Lamington High School Hubli pay according to qualifications and experience with provident fund benefit. Honours graduates strong in Mathematics and or English with B. T. qualification below age 30 need only apply. Applications stating also age, caste mother tongue and native place must reach the undersigned before the end of this month. (Sd.) S. P. Kumbhakonum. Chairman, H. S. C., Hubli Municipal Borough. Hubli, 15-9-1938. (9512)

Wanted—Representatives to sell silk cloth, salary 100, allowance 50. Bilbo Silk Mills. Co., (Regd.) Depo, 47. Ludhiana. (10784)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

An educated young man seeks job. Knows Book-keeping, Typing etc. have got business experience of many years in foreign country. Knows motor driving and its Mechanism too. Please write Box No. 10782 "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

3 Room and 6 Room Blocks self-contained, marble-floorings, Dias Lodge, Rana Street, Grant Road. Reduced rent. (10814)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted—1,000 pupils to practically learn Hypnotism, Mesmerism. Thought-Reading, Crystal Gazing, Auto-Suggestion, etc., by Post. For particulars send one anna stamp. Prof. Rudra, 1005, Surendra Banerjee Road, Calcutta. (10597)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10809, "Bombay Chronicle."

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Sexus Paste, best and cheapest Contraceptive. Gelotube, best and cheapest Venereal Preventive. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (10710)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Machinery And Equipment For Sale. Oil Mill Machinery in complete working order including 80 B.H.P. Oil-engine, Krupp's Sholar Double Kettle Expeller, One Verticle Cross-Tube Boiler-Dorset, etc. Apply Box No. 10803, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

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	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

Mr. ANANT VINAYAK PATVARDHAN of Poona 2 holder of our Policy No. 3184 having notified that he has either lost or misplaced his Policy and having requested us to issue a duplicate thereof in his favour, notice is hereby given that a duplicate policy will be issued to him by the Company should there be no objection recorded in our Head Office to our doing so within a month of this notice.

JYOTENDRA L. MEHTA,
Manager,
Bombay Life Assurance Co. Ltd.
Bombay, 20th September, 1938.

(10816)

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. BALKRISHNA DHANAJI has presented an application to the Collector of Bombay, for permission to remove his toddy Shop No. 109 for the retail sale of toddy from Gaiwady Girgaon Road to a shed on plot belonging to the Collector of Bombay at Sion Road (old site of toddy shop No. 40). If any one residing in the neighbourhood of the proposed Shop has any objections to urge, he should communicate them in writing to the undersigned within 15 days from this date.

(Sd.) P. A. REPORTER,
Superintendent of Excise, Bombay,
for Collector of Bombay.
Bombay Collector's Office,
Excise Department:
Dated 15th September, 1938.

(9514)

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Mr. M. NARASIMHA ANANTHA KAMATH, Gulab Mahal, Arthur Road, Bombay, holder of our Policy No. 9438 having notified that he has either lost or misplaced his policy and having requested us to issue a duplicate thereof in his favour, notice is hereby given that a duplicate policy will be issued to him by the Company should there be no objection recorded in our Head Office to our doing so within a month of this notice.

JYOTENDRA L. MEHTA,
Manager
Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
Dated 20-9-'38.

(10815)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents for silk and woollen cloths. Pay 125|-. Particulars free. Jindals Ltd.; Dept. 79, Ludhiana. (10799)

Wanted divisional chief agents for selling guaranteed marriage debentures. Best terms. Lakshmi Commercial Insurance Co., Ltd., 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. (10788)

336. BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

As Going Concern with goodwill an Oil Mill with full machinery in good working order. Only genuine buyers should apply. Box No. 10802, "Bombay Chronicle."

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

All varieties Mango, Lichee Grafts & other fruit Plants, healthy & genuine requiring immediate plantation, fruitable next year. 5 years old @ Rs. 25|- 3 years old @ Rs. 20|-; 2 years old @ Rs. 15|- per doz. respectively. Advance essential. Catalogue with guidance free on demand. Superintendent, Maharaja Nursery. Darbhanga. (10796)

Public Notices

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE GENERAL MANAGER, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of 45 tons Copper Ingots. The tender form can be obtained from the Office of the Railway's Controller of Stores at Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, on Payment of Rs. 2|- per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 5th October, 1938, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

(9511)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
I. C. NO. 15 OF 1938.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of Messrs. CHACHATY AND THAKERSEY, LTD Messrs. CHACHATY AND THAKERSEY, LTD ...Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 17th day of June, 1938, confirming the reduction of the capital of the abovenamed Company from Rupees 1,40,000 to Rs. 70,000 and the minutes approved by the Court showing with respect to the Capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act was registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 17th day of August, 1938.

The said minutes is in the words and figures following:—

The paid up capital of Messrs. Chachaty and Thakersey Ltd. is Rs. 70,000 divided into 140, 5 per cent Cumulative preference shares of Rs. 500 each instead of Rs. 2,00,000 divided into Two Hundred and eighty 5 per cent cumulative preference shares of Rs. 500 each and 600 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each all of which (Cumulative Preference Shares) have been issued. At the time of registration of this minute the said 280, 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares have been issued and the full amount of Rs. 500 have been paid up on each of such shares, and the said 600 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each have not been issued.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1938.

AMBUBHAI AND DIWANJI,
Attorneys for Messrs. Chachaty and Thakersey Ltd.

9575.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay has accepted of our client's offer for sale of the undermentioned immovable property by private treaty as per Judge's Order, dated the 19th day of September, 1938, in Suit No. 319 of 1936 (Abdullakhan Hassankhan v/s Mohanlal Damodar & Anr.) and our client has agreed to purchase the same subject to the Particulars and Conditions of Sale and modified as per further terms dated 11th August, 1938.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 66, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting the 2nd Carpenter Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-three and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 1909. New No. 9043, Old Survey No. 525 and New Survey No. 5271 and Cadastral Survey No. 2965 Bhuleshwar Division and bounded, on the East by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the properties of Kondaji Yesooji and T. N. Nuranjan, on the West by second Carpenter Street, on the North by the property of Pushpasen Tribhovandas Goragandhi and on the South by sweeper's passage and beyond there is the house of Mistry Makanji Khimji and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 6615 and Street Nos. 87. 89. 91.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1938

MAHIMTURA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9516.

Public Notices

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of policy numbered 182639 on the life of Gopal Krishnaji Tawde of Bombay, Duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

(Sd.) H. E. JONES,
Manager.

Bombay, the 20th September, 1938

(10319)

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MERRYWEATHER VERTICAL COPPER TUBULAR BOILER, ETC.

By order of the Victoria Swimming Bath and with the consent of the Official Assignee of Bombay and assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent Rodney Vivian Gibbons, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, 22nd September, 1938, at 1-0 P.M. (S.T.) at Victoria Swimming Bath opposite Band Stand, one Merryweather vertical copper tubular boiler, 2 service water tanks, 2 Worthington steam pumps, one 500 gallons capacity water tank with heating coil, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE WILL BE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE EQUAL MOIETY RIGHT & INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "RUPA VILLA" NEAR PEDDAR RD., AND GOWALIA TANK RD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Lam & Co., Attorneys for the Transferees of the Mortgage and on account and at the risk of Jehangir Burjorji Patel the Mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 6th October, 1938, at 4 P. M. (S.T.) at their Rooms, sell by public auction, equal moiety right title and interest of the Mortgagor in.

All that piece of land of Pension Tax tenure with the buildings thereon known as "Rupa Villa" near Peddar Rd., and Gowalia Tank Road, admeasuring about 1034 Sq. yds. and bearing Municipal St. No. 105, and bounded on the East by the property of D. D. Daver, on the West by the property of Darabshah, Bomanji Dubash and Dhunjibhoy Burjorji Patel, on the North by the property of Jerbai, Nowroji Wadia, and on the South by the property of Darabshah, Bomanji Dubash.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Lam & Co., Solicitors 24-26 Dalal St., Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

At PLAZA (Dadar)
LAST 2 SHOWS TO-DAY OF
THE PRISONER OF SHARK ISLAND
From TO-MORROW:
OVER THE HILL

FOR
LADIES & CHILDREN
SPECIAL SHOW TO-DAY:
1-30 P. M.
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"GOPAL KRISHNA"
(HINDI)
The PRABHAT Touch
to SHRI KRISHNA
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Vachan
Bombay Talkies' Glorious Screen Hit
Starring:
DEVIKA RANI
ASHOK KUMAR
IN THE
5th CROWDED WEEK
AT ROXY
3 Shows Daily:
5-15; 8; 10-30.

Swadeshi Is Not A Mere Pious Ideal

It Is A Practical Programme Of Patriots, Says Pattabhi

PATNA, September 18.

"Once again, the whirligig of time brings us the happy annual event of Mahatmaji's birthday which we have learnt to observe and celebrate all over India, in a manner befitting the ideals which he has inculcated. And what better way of celebration can we choose, than by gathering together the best samples of handspun, handwoven cloth made in the country and comparing them with the products of earlier days," observed Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, opening the Patna Exhibition to-day.

Proceeding he said:—"Swadeshi is a simple word which means one's own country, and country covers a wide field, enfolding within its compass a nation's culture and wisdom, art and literature, crafts and industries, philosophy and religion, politics and economics, fashions and fabrics, customs and manners and finally aspirations and ideals. In this view, one may easily realise how wide and even boundless is the scope of the theme set for the writer. A question is always infinitely simple in nature, but its answer is incredibly vast in its range.

NOT MERE POLITICAL DOMINATION.

"We have perforce to act up to this wider definition, because the need of the hour is really to expand our vision and rediscover unto ourselves all that we have lost in the national asset, all that was once great and noble and uplifting in our past. The fact is that the domination of the West over the East, of England over India is not merely domination over trade and territory, but a domination embracing the social and the cultural, no less than the purely political and economic sphere of life. These all exhibit a domination of the West over the East a domination not merely over territory but over Trade. Therefore, there can be no nobler task for the youngmen of Universities, said the speaker, than to recover the lost wealth of their motherland and to rediscover its glories?

SCOPE OF SWADESHI.

In a word, Swadeshi is not merely a pious ideal of the distant future, but constitutes a practical programme of the patriot from day to day and hour to hour. Swadeshi is wide in its scope and comprehensive in its outlook. Swadeshi comprises not merely the economic and industrial, but the moral and cultural aspects of a nation's development.

KHADDAR MOVEMENT

After describing the progress of Khaddar movement, he said, you will now be able readily to see how the khaddar movement had been developing its scope and its details, how spinning is sought to be made a whole time occupation, how when these ideas progress, mountains of yarn and oceans of cloth will be produced, how the growing unequal competition between mills and cottage industries will have an automatic solution. To this end, it is necessary that the public should recognise the fundamental principles of the movement and realise the objectives and the ideals embodied in its programme. It is not therefore enough if you wear khaddar. You must wear authorised khaddar that khaddar manufactured by the A. I. S. A. or certified by it. Mahahashtra and yourself have wiped out certfied private production. You have not much difficulty, but we labour under the unscrupulous competition of uncertified institutions. Granted that they are sometimes by friends whose patriotism services and sacrifices and love for the poor are inferior to those of none else still, uncertified khaddar is uncertified, and must be treated as prohibited. I am ashamed to say that leading members of Congress organisations, elected Congress members of local bodies and even legislatures are patronising uncertified khaddar and Ministers are visiting and opening thoughtlessly, I must say—uncertified sale shops and production centres. The credit that is allowed is sometimes a bait to the customers but a trap to those who swallow the bait hook and string. To-day let it be remembered that there is a resolution of the Working Committee to the effect that all Congressmen should buy certified or authorised Khaddar. I need not dwell at greater length than to the extent of saying that Khaddar is not only handspun, hand woven cloth, but cloth which gives to the handspinners the prescribed wage. In this view, the legal definition of the Khadder Act of the Government of India is not only defective, but would be positively antagonistic to our working ideal in regard to khadder in relation to the spinning wage.

HOW TO CHECK ADULTERATION.

While on the subject of aduleration of Khadder, it would be but fitting to refer to the fraud that is being perpetrated by a certain type of millcloth with khadder. Sometimes such fabrics challenge our tests successfully. It is therefore considered desirable to restrict the output of mill cloth on the lines indicated by Mr. D. M. Amalsad the Principal of the Government Textile Institute Madras. He has issued a circular to all textile mills in Coimbatore to the effect that with a view to giving protection to the handspinning and khadi industry, he is considering a suggestion for restricting the spinning mills from producing yarn of counts 20's and below and likewise, for restricting the output in Indian weaving mills of cloth manufactured from 20's and below.

ONE PLAN OF ACTION.

Concluding Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya said "To-day when we are trying to bend the bureaucracy to the popular will, there are conflicts on all sides and opposition from our so-called rulers intrigues of officials, and to meet and neutralise and over power all these adverse forces, there is but one mantram one philosophy one plan of action, one remedy, namely Truth and non-violence, based upon real humility concretised all in khadder.

PARALLEL GOVT.

Before closing, let me invite your attention to the simple fact that to-day we are running to parallel Government at the centre which can guide, direct supervise and control the activities of the Congress provinces. We are running Governments in seven provinces. We are trying to establish a central organisation which can co-ordinate the activities of the provinces. Ordinarily if the Central organisation were fashioned after our heart, there would be no difficulty because that would operate as the body unifying, and co-ordinating guiding and controlling the provincial Government, but in the absence of one such and the prospect of one such being very remote, we have brought into existence an organisation to supervise direct and control the Congress manned provinces. Thee Working Committee is therefore the Central Government for all Congress purposes. It is the will of the Working Committee that the country should purchase and wear only certified khadder. Khadder is the foundation of the whole superstructure not merely economic but of the political and social, of the edifice of Indian nationalism. It is upon this foundation that we have to build one of these days an edifice which shall be abidinig and which shall enable India to take her rightful place in the comity of nations.

B P. Secondary Teachers' Conference

The Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Federation has decided to hold the thirteenth Session of its Conference in Surat on 17-18-19th October 1938. A Reception Committee, with Diwan Bahadur C. M. Gandhi, Principal Sarvajanik Law College, Surat, as its Chairman, has undertaken the work of organizing the Conference. An Educational Exhibition will also be held at the same time.

Communications should be addressed to the General Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers Conference, Sarvajanik High School, Nanpura Surat.

Wardha Education Scheme

(From Our Correspondent)
BORSAD, Sept. 18.

The Wardha Scheme of education will come in force, in district local board schools, of Thamana and Davol, of Kaira District on Rentia Barash. Mr. Nirabhai Parikh will do the necessary managements of the schools

The public of Kaira District will celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti in the important towns and villages of the district as per the fixed programme.

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AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Monday.

PARSI SOCIAL CLUB RAIDED

Fortyone gaming suspects were arrested by the city police during the week-end.

A sensational raid was carried out by Sub-Inspectors Kamat and Gadre of the Lamington Road police last night, at the Parsi Social Club, situated at Iranee Building, Lamington Road, when 12 persons were arrested in the Club.

It appears that the police received certain information that the club was running a gambling den at Iranee Building, Lamington Road.

A bogus punter was given marked coins and sent to the place. On the given signal the place was raided, and the 12 persons were arrested, when, it is stated, they were actually gambling in counters. In the course of the search Rs. 159 was found in the club, also some marked coins and alleged race-betting slips, and packs of playing cards.

Nariman Framji Desai, (accused No. 1) is the President of the Club, (No. 2) Jehangir Patel is the Secretary of the club and (No. 3) Tehmulji J. Dalal, is the servant of the club and rest were members of the club.

An Accident On Marine Drive

The hearing of the case in which Mr. Tedenzlisecki attached to the Polish Consulate in Bombay stands charged with causing the death of a victoria driver by rash and negligent driving on August 15th last, began at the Girgaum police court to-day.

At the outset, Mr. Vimadalal, appearing for the accused, admitted that in his opinion the accused could not claim international immunity in law.

The Police Prosecutor, opening the case, stated that the accused was driving a motor car on the Marine Drive from the direction of Chowpatty to Colaba. When the car was near the Government Central Press at Charni Road, it dashed against the right wheel of a victoria with the result that the driver was thrown on the road. He sustained a fracture of the ribs and died subsequently.

Dr. M. Mehta, Assistant Police Surgeon, giving evidence, stated that the victim must have come into contact with a hard substance.

The hearing of the case is proceeding

An aged woman, soon after she heard some scandalous report about her son, went home, asked her son to accompany her to the man whom she then asked to repeat the allegations in front of her son.

A quarrel ensured, in which both the men sustained injuries.

Arjun Sakaram, arrested in this connection yesterday, was placed before the Girgaum Police Court Magistrate to-day. Bail was granted him for a week.

DRIVER CHARGED WITH KNOCKING DOWN CYCLIST

Krishnaswamy Ethraj, arrested at the week-end on a charge of rash and negligent driving, was placed at the Girgaum Police Court, to-day, and granted bail for a week, pending further police inquiries.

The police stated that the accused was driving the car at a fast speed and knocked down a cyclist causing him injuries at Gowalia Tank Road. The road, the police added, was quite clear at the time

RASH DRIVING CHARGE

Even when a police constable was sitting near him, a driver knocked down two persons yesterday. He picked up the injured man, put him in his car and when on way to hospital, he knocked down a woman.

In applying for the extension of the bail period for Antoni A. Piakiam, arrested on a charge of rash and negligent driving, the police stated that he was driving on the wrong side of the road and was smelling of liquor.

Bail was granted.

Messrs Nizamuddin Saiduddin and Nasiruddin Abbamia, who were arrested on the 23rd July in connection with a theft committed in the office of Mohamed Umar Chandbhoy at Nagdevi Street, by the Pydhonie Police and were placed before the Additional Presidency Magistrte, Mazagaon, on July 25th and bailed out after taking several remands, were ultimately discharged by the police on Friday as there was no evidence against them.

POLICE INFORMANT BELABOURED

Watched Suttorias' Operations At Khatar Gully

When a police informant, was observing from a strategic point "sutta-khel" operations at Khatar Gully, he was stated to have been belaboured by some persons, and had to be removed to hospital.

Kachanlal M. Dalal and Harikishondas Laxmidas have been arrested in this connection.

They were placed before the Girgaum Police Court Magistrate who granted them extension of bail for 10 days, pending the arrest of another man.

YOUTH ON ATTEMPT TO SUICIDE CHARGE

Chaganlal Bhiker, arrested by the Police on a charge of attempt to commit suicide, was placed before the Girgaum Magistrate, to-day.

The police stated that the man swallowed some opium as he had been unemployed for a long time. Bail for a week was granted.

Parsis And Politics

In the course of an open Letter to Parsi Youths Mr. B. M. Mistry Advocate, says:—

In the realm of politics, our policy has been one of indifference. We forget that we are a part of the Indian Nation. We are drifting towards exclusiveness. That is not how our forefathers served our cause. Exclusiveness will spell our ruin. Moreover, legislation is the pulse of progress. Through legislation economic and social evils can be righted. It is in the legislatures that our voice must be heard upholding every righteous cause. There is hardly any economic problem but is linked up with the political situation. To be politically minded does not necessarily involve identification with the Congress, nor does it necessarily mean a hostility to it. The life of the nation is our life. The progress of the Nation is our progress. Can the Parsi Youth therefore remain indifferent any longer? This year and the coming year are pregnant with great constitutional changes. The year 1937, heralded Provincial Autonomy. The Congress and other parties are at the Head of Provincial Governments, a Parsi Minister functions in Bombay. There is the dark shadow of the coming Federation. If this is not the time to discuss our political destiny, when shall we do so. Can we remain aloof? No, my young friends, we cannot remain aloof We must take the first opportunity to study and discuss the great political issues. We must formulate a policy. We must awaken the electorate.

Though it is our birthright to discuss our religious matters, still it would not be wise to do so at this stage. Religious discussions serve little purpose, and specially by living in India, the Parsis have imbibed the fanaticism of the other communities. Therefore I consider religious discussions on a public platform to be unwise. As for the rest, we must stir ourselves.

Statements Of Drum Boycott Committee

Mr. Yusuf Moledina on behalf of the Drum Boycott Committee has issued a statement saying that he has come across certain statements and articles written in a semi-official manner supposed to have been written on behalf of the Drum Boycott Committee. Such articles or statements, he states, instead of enlightening the public, create confusion in their minds with regard to the state of affairs. He warns the public not to be misled and against forming any opinion based on such writings.

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BAN ON USE OF SACCHARINE

City Health Officer Urges Prohibition Of Drug In Drinks And Sweets

Is the consumption of saccharine injurious to health?

The Municipal Corporation requested the Municipal Commissioner, to report as to the percentage of saccharine used in aerated waters and in preparation of Indian sweets in Bombay and whether the quantity thus used is in any way injurious to the health of the population as suggested in some quarters.

The Municipal Commissioner, in his report to the Municipal Corporation, now states that samples of aerated waters analysed in the Municipal Laboratory showed as much as 3/4 of a grain of saccharine in a bottle containing 8 ozs. liquid.

As regards Indian sweets, the enquiries made showed that saccharine is not likely to be used as a substitute for sugar in the preparation of sweetmeats, as its use in the preparation of certain sweets may require the use of more mawa and thus increase the cost of the article since mawa is more costly than sugar. The same is the case generally with other articles also. It is not therefore necessary to examine the samples of sweetmeats to find out the quantity of saccharine.

However, the Executive Health Officer is of opinion that saccharine has no food value and is injurious to health if consumed regularly. He recommends that use of saccharine in drinks and any kind of articles of food should be prohibited.

He also quotes an authority from "Woodman's Food Analysis" published in America in the year 1931, which mentions that the Referee Board of Consulting Scientific Experts have found that the continued use of saccharine for a long time in quantities over 0.3 gram per day, is liable to impair digestion and its use in foods has therefore been prohibited under the Federal Food Laws.

Taking these factors into consideration, a rule prohibiting the addtion of saccharine to any articles of food has already been provided in the revised Rules under the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act.

PROTEST AGAINST TRADE DISPUTE BILL

Independent Labour Party Move

As a protest against Congress Government attempt to speed up Trade Disputes Bill, the Independent Labour Party Executive has decided to organise a regular campaign against the measure through meetings, demonstrations processions.

As a first step towards this campaign the Party Executive is going to organise a one day's general strike in textile industry and in other sections of city's labour wherever the Independent Labour Party has got a good hold.

"The attitude of the Congress Ministers on this bill" said Dr. B. R. Ambedkar to a "Chronicle" representative is most extraordinary. The way they met criticism was utterly petulant, puerile and peevish."

"I am always willing to discuss matters with the Congress Cabinet. I was as willing to do so on this measure as on any previous occasion. After discussion we could have come to a reasonable settlement by which at least the most obnoxious sections of the bill could have been dropped or at any rate modified. But the Government refused to budge an inch."

Stipends To Students

(From Our Correspondent)

ERNAKULAM, Sept. 13.

The Government of Cochin have ordered that during the current educational year 110 depressed class students more in the upper-secondary department and 230 students in the lower secondary department will be granted stipends as a special case.

It might be recalled that a party of Depressed class students of the Trichur St. Thomas College, offered satyagraha in front of the house of the late Mr. Ambat Sivarama Menon (on 30th August, 1931) Rural development minister for further financial help for their community to continue their studies, when the Minister explained the inability of the Government to meet their demands under the present economic depression of the State. The Government reconsidered their decision and issued the above orders.

RELIEF FOR PEASANTRY

Kisan Committee Decides To Hold Demonstration On October 2.

A meeting of the Kisan United Front Committee appointed on January 11 last, following the Kisan March to the Assembly, was held on Saturday at the Servants of India Society's Hall. Among those present were Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Mr. D. V. Pradhan, Mr. K. V. Vichare of Satara, Mr. J. Bukhari, Mr. Mindhe Patil and others. Mr. Pradhan was voted to the chair.

The meeting discussed the Bombay Tenancy Act and the general agrarian situation in the province informally. The following resolution was then adopted unanimously:—

"The meeting resolves to hold meetings and demonstrations of Kisans all over the Presidency on Sunday, October 2 to support the following resolution:—

I. The meeting condemns the Bombay Tenancy Act of 1938 published by the Bombay Government as it not only does not provide for any reduction in rents, fixity of tenure for tenants, remission of all arrears of rent or abolition of feudal systems of landlordism but actually is designed to extort arrears of rent by holding out a false bait of permanent tenure which tenants might acquire on payment of these arrears. Moreover the Bill applies to an infinitesimal percentage of tenants and far from giving any protection to the "protected" tenants, confers additional rights and privileges on the landlords. The Bill is therefore conceived more in the interests of the landlords and landholders than of the impoverished and oppressed tenants of the Presidency.

The meeting re-iterates the following demands of the tenants of the Presidency as presented by the Kisan marchers of Bombay on January 10, last and urges the Bombay Government to introduce legislation forthwith to confer them on the tenants who are subjected to ruthless extortion and oppression by their landlords.

1. All arrears of rent accumulated up-to-date must be remitted forthwith since the revenue arrears have been remitted.

2. Immediate legislation must be undertaken to provide for the abolition of the Khoti, Talukdari and the Inamdari system of landlordism which are economically wasteful and socially tyrannous and a complete halt must be called to all executive coercive measures that are taken or are likely to be taken by the landlords to exact their rent and oppress the tenants in any other manner.

3. Tenants of all landlords must also be justly legislated for by providing for their permanent tenancy if they have cultivated the land for 3 years. In order to prevent the landlords from evading this law a Land Commission must be appointed without whose permit no tenant can be evicted. In no case a tenant who has been cultivating the land for 3 years, or more shall be evicted for any reason whatsoever so long as he agrees to pay the rent.

4. Tenants to pay rent not exceeding 1 and 1/3 of the amount of land revenue.

II. This meeting further urges the Government to introduce legislation forthwith to effect substantial reduction in land revenue and debts and to provide for the prohibition of attachment or sale of minimum land holdings and necessities of the peasant for recovery of revenue, rent, debts or other dues.

III. This meeting further reiterates the demands presented by the Kisan Marchers on January 10, 1938, and urges Government to take suitable legal and administrative action to concede them immediately.

SALT-PAN MEN ON STRIKE

(From A Correspondent)

BASSEIN, Sept. 18.

Over two thousand workers on salt-pans near Juchandne in Bassein Taluka have been on strike for the past three months but neither the local Congress leaders nor the Congress Government who are pledged to secure workers' interests have done anything to secure the redressal of their grievances or bring about a settlement

The strike is now entirely in the hands of the workers themselves who have been left to the mercy of contractors and their henchmen.

Appeals for help and intercession were sent to the local Congress Committee but even the usual courtesy of acknowledge has not been shown. On the other hand the Red Flag leaders seem to be too busy with the City of Bombay to look into the troubles of 2,000 workers within an hour's run from the City.

KAYA KALP KANAN FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES

Swami Anand's Ashram At Ghaziabad And Pharmacy At Delhi

Rajvaidya Shri Swami Anand, M.A., dedicating the Kaya Kalpa Kanan Pharmacy to Philanthropic purposes, has issued the following:

"Some influential friends and admirers of Ayurvedic System of medicine in Ceylon have been persuading me to go to Ceylon for the purpose of establishing there an international centre of treatment and instruction in the various Ayurvedic Kaya Kalp methods of rejuvenation. I have decided to leave for Ceylon shortly I do not know how long I shall have to stay in Ceylon to complete my work there; I, therefore, deem it proper to make suitable arrangements for the supervision of the two institutions, which I have already formed in India so that they may continue to be increasingly useful to the public.

One of the two institutions mentioned above is a residential Ashram at Ghaziabad known as the Kaya Kalpa Kanan, Anandpuri where research work in Ayurved and Kaya Kalp is being done by me and my assistants, and the other being the Kaya Kalp Kanan Pharmacy at Katra Nil Delhi, which serves as a sales depot for my patients as well as for the numerous Ayurvedic specifics, rasayans, bhasmas and the preparations.

I have now decided to dedicate my Delhi Pharmacy to charitable purposes entirely. Accordingly I hereby announce that all the profits of the said pharmacy will be utilised for the following philanthropic purposes:—

To support deserving research scholars of ancient Indian sciences and arts and if possible to establish a colony of such people at Anandpuri to work for the revival of those sciences; to support and help deserving public workers and the deserving families of such, who have laid down their lives in the services of the motherland; to establish a well-equiped Ayurvedic College and to help deserving caste widows.

I hereby further announce that the said Pharmacy during my absence will be managed and controlled by a Board of Management. The Ghaziabad Kaya Kalp Kanan will, however, remain in the sole supervision and control of L. Durga Das during my absence abroad."

CHAIRMAN OF CENTRAL BANK

Sir H. P. Mody Succeeds Late Sethna

The appointment of Sir H. P. Mody as Chairman of the Central Bank of India in succession to the late Sir Phiroze Sethna is announced in a Press note issued by the Central Bank.

The note states: "The Central Bank of India has suffered a grievous loss by the death of its Chairman, Sir Phiroze Sethna, who had directed its affairs with conspicuous ability and success and who had devoted himself wholeheartedly to its interests. The Directors have appointed in his place Sir H. P. Mody, who, for years past, was acting as Chairman during the absence of Sir Phiroze.

"The Directors desire, on this occasion, to assure the public that they will do everything in their power to maintain the traditions of the Bank and to safeguard the interests committed to their care, and they hope they will continue to receive the co-operation of those who have dealings with the Bank, and of all who have its welfare at heart."—A.P.

E. I. RAILWAY WORKERS' MEETING

Dismissal Of Employment Officer Demanded

LUCKNOW, Sept. 15.

Immediate withdrawal of the present Employment Officer in the E.I. Railway and restoration of the old grades of pay were the principal demands presented at a meeting of the Railway Workers of the E. I. R. at a meeting presided over by Mr. S. A. Kazmi Among those prominent were Acharya Narendra Deo, Mr. Sajjad Zaheer, Mr. Jogesh Chandra Chatterji, Maulana Shahid Fakri.

The meeting demanded the removal of the Employment Office as his activities were not only detrimental to the interests of the workers but were quite contrary to the spirit of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour.

The meeting further requested the Agency to institute an immediate inquiry into the conduct of the said officer and to take suitable action on the findings of the inquiry committee.

The workers expressed sympathy with the sufferers in the eastern districts due to unprecedented floods and appealed to the railway workers in particular to contribute their mite towards their relief. A committee would be set up by the Union in this connection.

The workers urged by another resolution the restoration of the old pass rules and the old grades of pay.—A. P.

Appeal To Pilgrims To Travel By Scindia Steamer

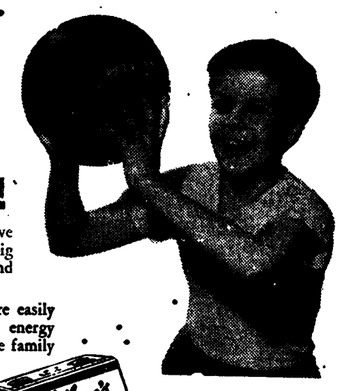
(From A Correspondent.)

The City Muslim League, Badayun, under the chairmanship of Maulvi Sabihuddin Ahmed, Bar-at-Law, passed the following resolution at a mass meeting.

"This meeting of the city Muslim League Badayun appreciates the services rendered by Messrs Scindia Steam Navigation to the Hajis through their Haj lines, and emphatically appeals to the Muslims that all the Hajis should travel by the ships of this Company because this company is a purely Indian concern. Besides best facilities and amenities are provided on the steamers of this Company."

"Therefore this meeting congratulates the Scindia Company and recommends Muslims to go to Haj by "Al-Madina" and "Al-Hind"

IT TAKES ENERGY TO THROW THAT BALL!



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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

a.m.

7-30 Records 8-30 Homage to memory of late Khan Sahib Adul Karim Khan. Relayed from Miraj.

p.m.

1-0 Market Rates Announcement 1-5 Recorded Music 2-0 Homage to memory of late Khan Sahib A K. Khan 5-30 Narayanrao Shahane 5-55 Sitar Solo 6-0 Bai Laxmibai 6-30 Old Yet Lively. 6-40 Abdullah 6-50 Film Tune on Clarionet 6-55 Bhajan 7-0 To Bhumijan 7-45 Commercial News 8-0 Fortnight's Events talk in Gujarati by Kapila Khandwalla 8-15 Narayan Rao Shahane 8-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 8-45 Abdulla 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 By Request 9-30 News 9-45 Indian Films 10-0 Bai Laxmibai 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

61 metres (4,905 kc/s.)

p.m.

5-30 Same as in Bombay I 10-0 Dance Music.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

a. m.

7-0 Katha from 'Ramayana'. 7-15 Arti. 7-25 Radhabai. 7-55 Ramni Ranjan. 8-10 Selected Ghazals 8-25 popular Geets News 8-40 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani

noon.

12-0 Girdhar Geets.

p. m.

1-0 Records (Eng.) 6-0 Popular Bhajans. 6-30 For young listeners. 7-0 Ghazals. 7-15 Violin Recital. 7-30 For villagers only. 8-0 In lighter vein. 8-15 Parosiki-uljhan Talk in Hindustani. 8-30 Light Music. News Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English. 9-45 Hour of song. 10-15 Song. (Contd.) 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

60 metres (995 kc/s.)

p.m.

6-0 Chughtai and his Octet 6-10 Light Music 6-25 Indu Bhushan Deo 6-30 to 7-0 Programme as in Delhi I 7-0. On Wings of Song 7-45 R. R. Chowdhary 8-0 to 8 30 as in Delhi I 8-30 Eric Kershad. Relayed from BBC 9-45 Vakil Ahmad Kidwai 10-0 to 10-15 As in Delhi I 10-15 Violin Recital 10-30 Light Music 10-55 News.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)

noon.

12-0 to 2-0 As in Delhi.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

p.m.

6-0 to 7-0 Programme as in Delhi I 7-0 to 8-0 Programme as in Delhi II 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I 9-45 to 10-0 Programme as in Delhi II 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I 10-15 to 11-0 Programme as in Delhi II.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

p.m

12-30 Famous Tenors 12-45 Scenes from Plays 1-5 Orchestral Interlude 1-15 Market Rates 1-17 New Records Weather for Ocean 1-30 For Newcomers 2-0 Commercial News (Bengali) 2-5 For Newcomers (Contd.) 5-0 Children's Corner 6-0 Reba Mazumdar 6-10 Mamata Shah 6-20 Shyam Ganguli 6-30 Fullanalini 6-40 Khalifa M. Sagir Khan 6-55 Shayam Ganguli 7-5 Dildar Mian 7-20 Abdul Aziz Khan 7-40 Fullanalini 8-0 Commercial News 8-5 Cleaner Calcutta talk in Bengali 8-20 Betar Orchestra 8-30 News, Weather (Bengali) 8-45 News 9-0 Local News (Bengali) 9-5 Girin Chakravarti 9-20 Swing Music (1938 series) 9-30 Thought Control talk by Gracia Cohane 9-45 Classical Music.

Calcutta—II Programme

61.47 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

p.m.

5-0 to 7-20 As in Calcutta I 7-20 Mamata Shah 7-30 Betar Orchestra 7-40 Girin Chakravarti 8-0 to 10-30 as in Calcutta I.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres (1,500 kc/s.)

p.m.

5-30 Annoucements in Hindustani 5-40 Katha from the 'Ramayana' 5-55 Bhajan 6-5 Zeenat Begam 6-25 Lal Mohammad 6-45 Naz Begam.

7-5 Prem ka Geet 7-15 Zeenat Begam 7-35 Lal Mohammad 7-45 Naz Begam 8-0 Honesty is the best Policy talk in Hindustani Relayed from Lahore 8-15 hour with villagers 9-15 News, Weather In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Zeenat Begam 10-0 Lal Mohammad 10-10 Listeners' Letters 10-30 Naz Begam 10-50 Kise nun ki Ariyo.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

p. m.

6-0 Bibi Jaswant Kaur 6-20 Anand Sarup 6-35 B. S. Thakur 6-50 Bibi Jaswant Kaur 7-15 Anand Sarup 7-30 For Countryside 8-0 Honesty is the best Policy talk in Hindustani 8-15 B. S. Thakur 8-45 Hirabai of Lahore 9-15 In News Weather In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Bhajans 10-10 Classical Music 10-35 Bibi Jaswant Kaur.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)

p. m.

6-30 Mohammad Husain of Nagina 6-50 Khurshedbai of Lucknow 7-20 D. T. Joshi 7-45 Modern Hindi 8-0 Mohammad Husain 8-20 Rahmat Ali 8-30 Gulshan-i-Hind (1801) By Mirza Ali Lutf 8-40 Mixed Melodies 9-0 D. T. Joshi 9-15 News Weather Report In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Child is Father of Man talk by Krishna Khanna 10-0 Mohammad Husain 10-25 D. T. Joshi 10-40 Khurshedbai.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

p. m.

5-30 Shrimati Krishnaveni and Shrimati Kamakshi 6-15 Carnatic Orchestra 6-20 V. C. Ramachandran: Vocal 7-15 Our Assembly A talk in Telugu 7-30 Shrimati Krishnaveni and Shrimati Kamakshi 8-15 Carnatic Orchestra 8-20 K. R. Kumaraswamy: Vocal 9-15 News Weather Report 9-30 On Laughter talk by Rev. D. R. Beazely 9-45 Olga Shaw: Soprano 2 Cecil Mendoza: Pianoforte 10-17 Alfredo and His Orchestra 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4,950 kc/s)

p. m.

5-30 Twolight Melodies 6-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I 9-45 T. N. Kumarasami: Vocal.

B. B. C. Programme

p. m.

8-0 Detectives in Fiction 8-30 Eric Kershaw 8-50 Dansant 9-30 News 9-50 Not-So-Old Favourites 10-0 Empire Gazette.

B. D. Petit Parsee General Hospital

The Hon. Secretary of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee Hospital acknowledges sums received for the Silver Jubilee Fund. (list No. 18) as under:—

The following further donations towards the funds of the above Institution in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee are announced:

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 3,56,451-0-0.

Amount sent direct to the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet:—

Bais Putlibai Panday and Soonabai Saher. Mr. Cowasjee Saher and Dr. Dadiba Saher, Nowrojee Saher, Rs. 5,100; A Zoroastrian Rs. 25: "In memory of late Mr. Jijibhoy Ardeshir Divecha, Rs. 25; In memory of late Bai Soonabai Sidhwa Rs. 25 making Rs. 5,175-0-0.

Mr. Cursetjee Dosabhoy Sethna (for Endowment Fund) Rs. 5,001-0-0; Mr. Pestonjee Cooper, Rs. 3,001-0-0; Trustees, "The Destitute Iranees Charity Fund." (second contribution) Rs. 500-0-0; Trustees "Ardeshir S. F. Patell Charity Fund" (for General Fund) Rs. 500-0-0; A Zoroastrian (for General Fund) Rs. 320-0-0; Anonymous (for General Fund) Rs. 320-0-0; A Parsee Sympathiser Rs. 225-0-0; Trustees of Shanghai Parsi Cemetery Trust Fund (for General Fund) Rs. 200-0-0; Mr. J. S. Gambhir, (for General Fund) Rs. 101-0-0; Mr. Shapurjee P. Mistry Rs. 101-0-0; A Distressed Sister Rs. 101-0-0; Mr. Perojsha D. Hateria Rs. 101-0-0; Bai Bachoobai M. S. Jamshedjee (for General Fund) Rs. 100-0-0; In memory of late Mr. Ruttonjee J. Bhoot Rs. 100-0-0; A Well-Wisher Rs. 100-0-0

Mr. Tehmuljee B. Sethna Rs. 75-0-0; Messrs. K. K. Irani and P. K. Irani (for General Fund) Rs. 75-0-0; Mr. Fardoonjee N. Kerawalla Rs. 51-0-0; Mr. Ardeshir B. Nicholson Rs. 51-0-0; In memory of late Mr. Shavakshaw R. Master Rs. 51-0-0; Mr. Cowasjee J. Sett (third contribution) Rs. 50-0-0; Lady Shirinbai J. Jeejeebhoy Rs. 50-0-0; Mrs. Aimai Eruchshaw Cooper and others Rs. 30-0-0; A Zoroastrian Irani Rs. 25-0-0; Bai Bhikhaiji M. Bharucha Rs. 25-0-0; Mr. J. C. Billimoria (for General Fund) Rs. 25-0-0; Bai Jerbai P. Panday (for General Fund) Rs. 25-0-0; Bai Aimai Rustomjee Shroff, (for General Fund) Rs. 21-0-0; Bai Aimai Darabshaw Plumber, Rs. 21-0-0; Mr. Perojshaw N. Variawa, (for General Fund) Rs. 20-0-0; Anonymous (for General Fund) Rs. 20-0-0.

Including sums under 20 the grand total acknowledged upto 27th August, was Rs. 373,195-0-0.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC CO.

Chairman's Tribute To Late Sir N. B. Saklatvala

Speaking at the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, on Monday Mr. J. R. D. Tata, the Chairman said:

"At the outset, I must refer to the grievous loss suffered through the death of your late Chairman, Sir Nowroji B. Saklatvala, K.B.E., C.I.E. The news of his sudden passing away in France on July 21st last was a great shock to all of us. For nearly 40 years Sir Nowroji served the House of Tata and for a number of years he had the great responsibility of directing its many interests. His wise counsel, his sound judgment and his great experience were of inestimable value to the conduct of your business He devoted much of his time to the Hydro Companies and in a very large measure, the successful development of your Company was due to him. Sir Nowroji was well-known for his straightforward and courteous treatment of one and all, and those who worked in the concerns under his control or invested their moneys in those concerns instinctively knew that he had their interests at heart. We miss him not only because of his outstanding ability but in a much more personal way because of his sterling character which was always evident and his sincere friendship for all who had the privilege of knowing him. May I request you to stand in silence to pay tribute to the memory of Sir Nowroji.

INCREASE IN REVENUE

The Annual Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1938 have now been in your hands for the prescribed period and, with your permission, I shall take them as read.

Power sales for the past year amounted to 130 million units which is equal to the full rated capacity of your Company. Sales represented an increase of 9,166,667 units or 7.6 per cent over the preceding year while the corresponding revenue increased by Rs. 1,09,393 or 3.3 per cent.

The new Agreement with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited became effective on May 1st, 1938, and that Company has elected the rate to be based on the estimated cost of thermal generation. As there was a large difference between the estimates of both parties, it was agreed to have the rate decided by Assessors in accordance with the terms of the Agreement. The Assessors are now considering the matter and we expect their decision within the next few weeks.

For some years past, your Company has been investing its surplus cash in the shares of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, having in mind that such investments would be sold prior to the maturity date of the Company's debentures in April 1941. During the past year, your Directors decided to sell 8,905 shares of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, and they did so at an average rate of Rs. 118-15-9.

The rainfall over the catchment areas has been better than normal during the current monsoon and all three lakes have been full and overflowing since the end of last month.

DIVIDEND DECLARED

On December 28th, 1937, a Special Officer was appointed by the Government of Bombay to examine the accounts of the various electricity undertakings in the Presidency. Subsequently, an Electricity Advisory Committee was appointed to consider the findings of this Officer. We have furnished both the Special Officer and the members of the Committee with all the information requested by them. I am reporting these facts to you, but at the same time you will understand it is not possible for me to comment as to further developments because the Committee's report to Government has not yet been made available to us.

Your Directors are recommending the usual final dividend of Rs. 4-8-0 (free of income-tax) on Ordinary Shares, making a total of 7½ per cent (free of income-tax) for the year.

I now beg to move that the Annual Report and Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1938 be and are hereby approved and adopted.

TEN INCHES IN 48 HOURS

Heaviest Rainfall Of Year In Rajshahi

RAJSHAHI, Sept. 19.

The heaviest rainfall of the year ten inches—occurred during the last 48 hours in Rajshahi as a result of which streets have been inundated. The weather is still cyclonic. The flood situation in the interior has been aggravated by this rainfall. Further damage to crops is apprehended.—A. P.

Victory For New South Wales

INDIAN FOOTBALL TEAM'S FINE DISPLAY

SYDNEY, (By Air Mail.)

In a game which delighted a crowd of probably 25,000 at the Showground, New South Wales beat the Indian Soccer team by 6 goals to 4. It was the Indians' first match in New South Wales, and, although defeated, they emerged with a high reputation.

MCNIBB'S BRILLIANT GOAL-KEEPING

New South Wales owed much to the brilliant goal-keeping of J. McNibb, and but for him the Indians' score would have been considerably higher. He had seldom spent such a busy afternoon as he did keeping out the shots with which Lumsden and other Indian forwards bombarded him. The outstanding scoring force in the Indian line was the inside-right forward, A. Rahim, who netted all his side's goals, with the able assistance of the left-winger, K. Prosad, only 5ft. 3 in. in height and 7st. 10lb. in weight, and playing with only elastic socks to protect his feet. Prosad moved at electric speed, completely outpacing the Australian players opposed to him. He controlled the ball marvellously, and drove with the power of an 11st. man.

INDIANS' DELIGHTFUL PLAY

The footwork of the Indian team and its positional play were delightful, and the duels between them and the artistic New South Wales players, such as R. Crowhurst, J. Wilkinson, and J. Hughes among the forwards and W. Coolahan, the half-back, who combined in many successful raids, made a wonderful spectacle. The Indians' weakest point was their reluctance to "mix it" in the tackles with the New South Wales men, but they evaded these contests so skilfully that they did not impair their play. The match was played from start to finish in a keen but sportsmanlike spirit.

INDIAN PLAYER INJURED.

The only real injury suffered by any player involved one of the Indian backs, C. McGuire, who slipped when running to intercept a ball, and, trying to save himself from a fall, strained his wrist. He left the field, and a substitute, A. Nandi, took his place.

At half-time the scores were equal, each side having scored three goals.

In the second half, New South Wales added another three, and India one

STUDENTS GO ON STRIKE

Grievances Against Headmaster

BENARES, Sept. 19.

The Indian students of the Central Hindu School founded by the late Mrs. Annie Besant, now under the management of the Hindu University, have declared a strike.

At a meeting at the Town Hall the strikers enumerated many grievances against the headmaster. —A. P.

DISSENSIONS IN AMERICAN LABOUR UNIONS

Communists And Possibility Of War

Serious dissension has broken out in a number of American labour unions, most of them affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organisation. The C.I.O., under its leader, John L. Lewis, has grown from a few hundred thousand to about 4,000,000 members in not much more than two years—the most rapid and remarkable development in the history of American labour.

One union where difficulties have been grave is that of the United Automobile Workers, embracing most of the employees in the vast motor-car factories in Michigan and neighbouring States. Mr. Homer Martin, president of the union, recently brought charges against a number of his important assistants, and the Executive Committee of the union dismissed most of them from their posts. Mr. Martin made numerous accusations against his opponents, the most serious being that they were under the influence of the Communist party and were seeking to advance its interests rather than those of labour as a whole. The opposition group replies that Mr. Martin has become identified with "the Trotskyists," who brought about the "purge" for ulterior motives of their own.

Actually only a tiny handful of the union's several hundred thousand members are either Stalinist or Trotskyist Their influence is out of all proportion to their numbers, however, since they are zealous and able men. The charge is made that the dispute among the automobile workers has to do with possible sabotage in case the United States were to participate in another war. The Communists, assuming that Soviet Russia would be fighting on the same side, wished to make sure of uninterrupted production of war materials from the motor-car works. The opposition group is isolationist in sentiment and opposed to war, but there is no evidence that it contemplates anything like deliberate sabotage.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawa. Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Mondays)	10 58	
The Flying, Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)		18 05
Ahmedabad Passengers	14 00	22 23
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 23

*If Monday is a bank holiday these trains will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only) for Homeward Passengers	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (via Poona).

Planes call at Karachi and Ahmedabad. Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—LONDON (via Poona)

Planes call at Ahmedabad and Karachi, Latest hours of posting for mails at the G.P.O.

Ordinary correspondence: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

With late fee at half anna up to 8-30 p.m. on these days.

With late fee of one anna up to 8-45 p.m. on these days.

Registered correspondence: Monday Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p.m. and Saturday at 3 p.m.

With late fee of two annas on each article up to 5 p.m. on Saturday.

With late fee of two annas on each article up to 5-30 p.m. on the other four days.

BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona)

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly. Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:

Ordinary correspondence: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.

Registered correspondence: Monday, Tuesday, Friday at 5 p.m. and Saturday at 3 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (via Poona)

Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE AND AUSTRALIA

Latest hour of posting:—Sunday, Monday and Friday at 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 a.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hours of posting:—Monday and Friday at 6-30 p.m.

CHINA AND JAPAN—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday at 11 a.m.

PUBLIC GARDEN FOR ANDHERI

(From Our Own Correspondent).

ANDHERI, Monday.

The Vile Parle Municipality at their meeting held on Sunday morning decided to accept with thanks a donation of Rs. 3,000 from Mr. Vaikunth Mehta for the construction of a Public Park on the plot reserved for the purpose in T. P. Scheme No. VI of Andheri. This amount together with the surplus balance of Rs. 5,500 from the Scheme Funds will be utilised for the lay-out of the Garden to be named after the late Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, the father of the donor.

The meeting also decided to suspend action being taken to acquire a site for a combined Fish and Mutton Market on the western side of the Vile Parle Railway Station in view of the strong objections raised by the members of the Jain community which has a temple and a sanitorium near the proposed site.

Earlier in the day, a member asked the President whether it was a fact that the President wrote to the President of the Taluka Congress Committee of Vile Parle apologising for his action in not inviting him for a municipal function as reported in certain papers. The President, Mr. Gomes, replied in the negative.

Bombay Referees Dinner

AN APPEAL FOR MORE MEMBERS

The Annual Dinner of the Bombay Presidency Referees' Association was held at Brandon's Restaurant, Victoria Terminus, on Saturday last when covers were laid for about fifty members and guests. Mr. H. E. Brandon, President of the B. P. R. A. presided.

In proposing the toast of the Association Mr. J. C. Maitra referred to the invaluable work which was being done by it in the interest of football in this city. Mr. Maitra humorously remarked that during the heat of the matches they were apt to pass strong remarks against the referees, but in their cooler moments, they were bound to appreciate the good work rendered by those officials. As human beings they were bound to make mistakes, but what was most important was that they should be honest mistakes. Mr. Maitra declared that Bombay's referees were as good as their confreres in other parts of India and what was more they were absolutely impartial.

Mr. Maitra regretted that the heavy work of the Association was laid on the shoulders of a bare 21 active men. It was indeed very creditable on the part of those who turned out day in and day out to discharge their onerous duties in different parts of the City. But it did not redound to the credit of the sportsmen of Bombay. They ought to lend a helping hand to the Association. Mr. Maitra made a personal appeal to Indian as well as European footballers who had retired from active play, to join the Association in large numbers and make it a stronger and more efficient and useful body.

UNSPORTING BEHAVIOUR OF CROWD

Replying to the toast, Mr. Brandon appreciated the remarks of Mr. Maitra in eulogising the services of his Association. He pointed out that the referees were always criticised in the local press but were never praised for their efficient supervision of a game. In this respect, he hoped that the Bombay papers would emulate the example of the press in England and give a word of encouragement to the referees whenever possible. He assured them that though they were small in number they were rendering immense service to the City.

Next he referred to the rather unsporting behaviour of a section of the crowd during the match between the Bangalore Muslims and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Not a clap was heard from the Southern stands, he remarked, when the Argylls scored a goal against Muslims! Mr. Brandon expressed the hope that the Indian spectators would be more sports-minded and learn to give the credit where it was due in the near future.

INDIANS MUST ADOPT BOOTS

Major J. M. Lee proposed the toast of the guests. In the course of his speech he dwelt on the necessity of the Indians adopting boots for the game. Barefooted play, however, fascinating it may be to the players and spectators, cannot solve the problem of injuries to the barefooted players against booted men, he declared. Then football being a monsoon game they have always the fear of a sodden and slippery ground. If India aspires to reach the International standard of play, Indians must take to the gear which is meant for the game.

Mr. A. C. Hinrichs replying, spoke in the same strain. He felt sure after what he had seen during the last two or three seasons at the Cooperage that Indian could play in boots as well as their European rivals. The Indian team now touring Australia would certainly have fared better if they were clad in boots. No team could dream of playing barefooted in an International Match in Europe and win it. He, therefore, appealed to Indians to adopt the gear suitable for the game and the season.

In the discussion that followed Messrs. A. F. S. Talyarkhan, K. P. Shanker Lingam, L. Hibbert and others took part.

The gathering dispersed in the early hours of the morning after a very enjoyable party.

Western India Badminton Championships

In the Western India Badminton Championships, being played at the Bombay Gymkhana, nine matches in the third rounds of the various events were decided on Monday. While eight of the matches were decided in straight games, that between F. A. Fasalbhoy and K. R. Lotvalla vs. A. Dyer and E. V. Bobb, in the men's doubles, went into three keenly contested games. The former pair eventually won after a strenuous struggle.

F. A. Fasalbhoy and K. R. Lotwalla beat A. Dyer and E. V. Bobb 8-15, 18-16, 15-12.

G. L. Mytton and D. Stilliard beat M. N. Kunzru and R. Sen 15-8, 15-8.

E. D'Souza and Miss Lovji beat B. I. Jacob and Miss Mistry, 15-8, 15-13.

R. D'Silva and Mrs. Nariman beat S. M. Captain and Mrs. H. J. Kania, 15-2, 15-5.

M. N. Kunzru and Miss Dyer beat A. C. Pereira and Mrs. Samson, 15-10, 15-6.

J. Agnel and Miss Bacarro beat B. Waradkar and Miss Rulkar, 15-3, 15-8.

J. D. Patwardhan and Miss Dadyburjor beat A. Dyer and Mrs. E. D'Monte, 15-5, 15-10.

B. C. Mehta and Miss P. DeLima w.o. B. D. Dhalla and partner.

M. DSouza w.o. V. T. Mehta.

Western India Billiards Championship

M. A. Tyebjee, the young Player, met with little difficulty in eliminating S. F. Saldhana from the Western India Billiards Championship, at the Green's Hotel, on Monday, Tyebjee led from start to finish.

Tyebjee reached his first century when Saldhana was 53. He then compiled three breaks of over 20 to reach 219 with his opponent still in his nineties. When Tyebjee reached 400, Saldhana was 212. Tyebjee made seven breaks over 20, his best being one of 35.

RESULT

M. A. Tyebjee beat S. F. Saldhana, 400 to 212.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

7 p.m. A. Hajeebhoy vs. D. P. Pundole.

HOMAGE TO TWO FRENCH CHEMISTS

In all the countries of the world, men have different ways of expressing themselves when they wish to show their respect for those whose names are handed down to history. On the other hand, the methods of appreciating the works of "great men" vary in proportion to the extent of the sphere in which they have become celebrated. In this way, we see statues to the memory of generals and sovereigns, explorers and statesmen, inventors and scientists.

There are as many mausoleums as statues in the world, and the imposing and justly celebrated tomb that the French have built in Paris for Napoleon is an excellent example. But not far from this tomb, the tourist finds another monument erected to the memory of two men who made less noise than Napoleon, but certainly did more for humanity.

This statue which is in the Boulevard Saint-Michael, honours the memory of two French chemists, Pelletier and Caventou, who made a discovery in September 1820 that has saved the lives of thousands of persons and still continues to do so. Before 1820, quinine was unknown in its present form and still less was it mentioned as being used in the fight against the most formidable disease existing in the world, malaria. It is to these two Frenchmen that humanity owes the use of this natural product as a remedy for malaria, a remedy whose importance is daily being confirmed.

Since the Malaria Commission of the League of Nations has published its findings, according to which the scientifically established dose of six grains of quinine per day is used with increasing success for preventing malaria in all the regions infected by the disease, the value of this beneficent product is becoming more and more appreciated. And that is worth considerably more than a statue

For treating malaria, the Commission recommends a daily dose of 15 grains to 20 grains of quinine during 5 to 7 days.

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Trade Enq:, PAUL BROS. & CO., Rawalpindi.

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MUSIC COMPOSITIONS & ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
TIMIR BARAN
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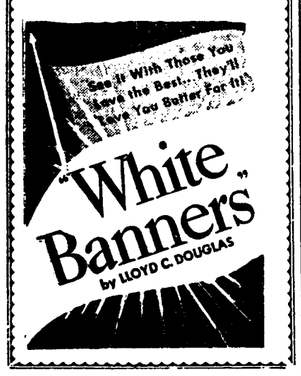
REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.



METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 51045

Also
British Movietone News
CARTOON—COMEDY

FRIDAY NEXT:—
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
VIRGINIA BRUCE
in
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
STARTLING DRAMA:
"YELLOW JACK"

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 11, 1994
Muslim: Rajjab 25, 1357
Parsi: Farvardin 15, 1308
Hightide: 9-07 21-14
Lowtide: 2-22 15-27
Sunrise: 6h 27m
Sunset: 6h 38m

Haj Committee, Commissioner's Office, 5 p.m.

Wednesday, September 21.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition, Congress House 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

An informal meeting of members of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. at the Party Office.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Fushimi Maru' left Suez for Bombay on the 17th September, and is due to arrive here on Monday the 26th September at 6 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Jeddah (Hedjaz) per s.s. 'Jehangir' via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 and 5 p.m. respectively to-day (Tuesday).

THE BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE LIMITED

"No transactions will be done on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., on Wednesday, the 21st instant, on account of the Gandhi Jayanti."

THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION

The Stock Exchange will remain closed to business on Wednesday, the 21st instant, it being the 70th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

BOMBAY BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 16-9-1938 were as under: Number of cheques 105792. Amount of cheques Rs. 16,26,42,122-13-9.

THE BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Public meeting to celebrate the occasion of the death anniversary of Dr. Annie Besant in the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSN.

Prof. Daruvala will meet his students in Modern English Literature at the University, South Wing to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m.; other classes for the day will be held as usual.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Tuesday) at Tutorial High School, Grant Road when Miss Rustomji, M.A. (Cantab.). Inspectress of Girls' Schools, will deliver a lecture on "Social Outlook on Education" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

THE GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, when Mr. Behramgore T. Anklesaria, M.A., will expound in Gujarati the beginning strophes of the Ahunavaiti Gatha, Chapter II (Yasna Ha XXIX).

EXCURSION TO ELEPHANTA CAVES

For the excursion to Elephanta Caves organised by Balkan-ji-Bari—the All-India Children's Association on Sunday (October 2), a subscription of rupee 1 for school boys and girls and rupee 1/8 for others has been fixed. Subscription must reach the Secretary, Mr. S. P. Desai, "Gulistan", Khar, Bombay-21, by September 22, latest.

FIFTH ANTI-INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL ACT DAY

Under the joint auspices of the Indian Medical Association, Bombay Branch, Medical Association, Bombay North and the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, Bombay Branch, a meeting of the Bombay Medical Profession will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Dr. Sardesai's Eye Hospital, Dhun Building, 213, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay 4, to protest against the Indian Medical Council Act of 1933.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S APPEAL

Voters are informed that a department has been opened at the League's Office, Shahru Castle, Mohamedali Road, to help the voters to varify from the voters' list maintained there if their name have been included in it. If not, application forms for inclusion of their names will be supplied. Voters are requested to bring their rent bills of April 1938, as proof of their eligibility. The last date upto which this department will remain open is the 30th September 1938.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

Mr. S. U. Shukla, the President, the annual general meeting of the Bombay Students' Union which was held on the 15th instant and the Returning Officer for the elections of the Executive Committee for the year 1938-39, writes:

Out of the 59 candidates who contested for the membership of the Executive Committee the following are duly elected:—

Miss Usha Mehta, Mrs. Kusum Master, Miss Shanta Rao, Mr. M. L. Shah, Mr. B. P. Vakharia, Mr. C. P. Patel, Mr. H. Z. Gilani, Mr. C. N. Bhatt, Mr G. R. Desai, Mr. S. M. Joshi, Mr. J. V. Doshi, Mr. P. C. Desai, Mr. M. J. Bhatt, Miss Pushpa Bhatt, Mr. M. P. Vyas, Mr. Hasu Patel, Mr. Madhukar U. Desai, Miss Jyotsna Thakore and Mr. C. B. Shah.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Buccaneer" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Sadhona Bose in Hindu Dance Drama" To-day at 10 p.m. only
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Jivan Prabhat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EROS—"Valiant is the Word for Carrie" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Challenge" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gramophone Singer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
METRO—"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dharti Mata" Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"1 See Ice" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Her Jungle Love" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"The Prisoner of Shark Island" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"White Banners" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vachan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Yangrilla" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Firefly" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Cat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TATA SONS LTD (AVIATION DEPT.)

On and from Saturday (1st October), the Operations Office and Aerodrome Office of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd. (Aviation Dept.) will move from Poona to Bombay House, Bombay, and Juhu Aerodrome, Bombay, respectively.

KARACHI-COLOMBO SERVICE

With effect from the 1st of October, 1938, our Karachi-Colombo service will operate via Bombay.

In accordance with this programme the last Southbound flight via Poona will be on Wednesday (28th inst.) The last Northbound flight via Poona will be on Thursday (29th instant).

The first Southbound flight via Bombay will be on Saturday (1st October) and the first Northbound flight via Bombay will be on Saturday (1st of October).

KHADI EXHIBITION

Smt. Sarojini Naidu visited the A. I. S. A. Khadi Exhibition on the 18th instant and has given the following message:—

Khadi grows more and more beautiful every year in quality, design and colour. Even the most fashionable and fastidious tastes cannot quarrel any longer with Mahatma Gandhi's benevolent gospel of Khadi. It means bread for the hungry but also beauty for those who have the leisure and comfort. May every Indian understand the message of the Spinning Wheel.

ALLBLESS LEPER HOME

The Aduljee Framjee Allbless Lepei Home, Trombay, acknowledged the following list of contributions received from 1st January 1938 to 31st August, 1938 (of sums of 30 and over):—

Mrs. Caldaira Rs. 500; The Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Rs. 300; St. Peter's Conference, Bandra Rs. 105; H. E. the Governor of Bombay Rs. 100; The President, District Local Board, B. S. D. Rs. 100; Dr. John Ferreira Rs. 80; Mrs. Hamabai J. K. Mehta Rs. 50; The Managing Trustee, Rev. Fr. E. B. Dias' Estate Rs. 50; Mrs. M. C. Avari Rs. 40; Damodar Tapidas Trust Rs. 40; The Conference of Immaculate Conception Shirly Rs. 30.

BOMBAY HANDICRAFT CLASSES

The prize distribution ceremony of the Bombay Handicraft classes conducted by the Bombay Handwork Education Society was held under the presidentship of Sir J. B. Boman Behram on Sunday, when certificates to the municipal students passing the drawing examinations were given at his hands.

Prof. V. G. Rao, President of the Society in thanking Sir Jehangir to preside on the occasion referred to the work done by the Handwork Society and to the excellent results in drawing, carpentry and tailoring examinations. The number of students attending these free classes conducted by the honorary workers was 58 boys and 49 girls.

Sir Jehangir Boman Behram complimented Prof. V. G. Rao and the organisers of the classes which was doing very useful work.

HINDI ELOCUTION COMPETITION

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write:—

The B. P. C. C. is arranging to have an "Hindi Elocution Competition" during the ensuing Gandhi Jayanti Week. The Competition will take place on Saturday, (1st October 1938) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the B. P. C. C. Congress House. Those desirous to participate in the Competition are requested to communicate with the office of the B. P. C. C.

There will be awarded in all three prizes two of which will be given away for 1st and 2nd successful competitors, the 1st prize being a gold medal. The remaining prize will be awarded to the best debater among the present students of the Hindi Classes conducted by the B. P. C. C. participating in this Elocution Competition.

Late Sir Pheroze Sethna

Resolutions condoling the death of Sir Phiroze Sethna were passed by the Native Stock and Share Brokers' Association, the Commerce Graduates' Association and by a meeting of the staff and students of the Sir J. J. School of Art.

SHAMDASANI CHALLENGES MAYOR

Further Evidence In Suit To Disqualify Sultan M. Chinoy

A challenge that if the respondent produced the necessary agreement, executed on behalf of Messrs. D. M. Chinoy and Co., Ltd., to take up certain shares, he would withdraw the case, was made by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani before the Acting Chief Judge, Mr. S. E. Kurwa, at the Small Causes Court, Bombay, on Monday at the resumed hearing of the suit filed by him under the City Municipal Act, against Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, the Mayor of Bombay, to disqualify him as a councillor and consequently to dislodge him from his office.

Sir Jamshed Kanga, counsel for respondent, submitted that the statement made on oath by Mr. Shamdasani that no such agreement had been executed contradicted his previous evidence which was before the Court in the form of an exhibit of the whole minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, held on April 17, 1928. It was stated in the document counsel added, that the "Solicitors be requested to draw up the agreement." Here was a witness, he stated, who without any knowledge of the agreement swore to the contrary. Counsel further submitted that the evidence was therefore inadmissable.

Mr. Shamdasani while giving the challenge said that his evidence was the result of necessary search in the matter. There might be some agreement, but not the "necessary agreement."

At this, Sir Jamshed Kanga burst into a bitter, whereupon Mr. Shamdasani retorted that there was no use laughing at what he had stated. The agreement should be, he added, under section 30 of the Indian Companies Act.

The Court ruled that the evidence ran counter to the document put in as exhibit and, therefore, upheld the objection of counsel for the respondent.

Mr. Shamdasani stated on oath that on August 24, 1938, he took search in the sub-registration office of the documents registered in that office. He held the receipt evidencing the fact and tendered it as an exhibit in proof of the fact.

Sir Jamshed Kanga objected on the ground that the receipt was absolutely irrelevant.

After repeated queries from Court whether witness would follow up as to what he had learnt after securing the receipt, witness replied that he had to give the result of his findings after the search on August 24, 1938, if the Court ruled in his favour.

Replying to the objection raised by Counsel for the respondent, Counsel said that he was surprised at such an objection, coming as it did from such an eminent counsel. It was not backed by any well-founded reasoning.

The Court overruled the objection but upheld it when witness followed it up.

When witness called a clerk of Messrs. "The Bombay Garrage" and asked him to produce necessary books of account with regard to transactions mentioned in his petition, the clerk said that no separate books of account were maintained for Messrs. "The Bombay Garrage" and that all the books were in the name of Messrs. F. M. Chinoy and Co. Ltd.

When Sir J. Kanga made some admission incidentally, Mr. Shamdasani wanted the Court to record it and Sir J. Kanga repeated that Messrs. F. M. Chinoy and Co. Ltd. had received payments for the transactions and that they were the owners of the "Bombay Garrage."

Mr. Shamdasani replied that that was not the admission he asked for and that it was contrary to what he wanted.

Further hearing of the case was postponed till 21 (Wednesday).

Mr. Shamdasani appeared in person, while the respondent was defended by Sir Jamshed Kanga and Messrs. S. G. Velinkar, Gulamali G. Merchant and Cumruddin G. Vakil, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., Solicitors.

ALL-INDIA ESSAY COMPETITION

The Education Committee of the All-India Marwari Federation invites essays for the above competition from all over India on the subject "In what ways can educated Marwari persons be of service to the people of India". Any one can join the above competition irrespective of caste and creed. The essays may be written in either of the four languages, i.e. Hindi, Bengalee, English and any current Marwari Dialogue. In case the language used is any current Marwari Dialogue the script used should be Deonagri. Essays must reach the Office of the Federation, 156, Harrison Road, Calcutta on or before the 31st October, 1938. There shall be three following prizes: 1st prize Gold Medal worth Rs. 50; 2nd prize Gold Centred Medal worth Rs. 25; 3rd prize Silver Medal worth Rs. 10.

The medals shall be convertable into cash if so desired by the Winners.

The decision of the Committee shall be final. The Committee shall have the right to publish the whole essay or extracts or translation thereof in any journal or journals they think fit.

Sadhona Bose's Success

DANCING DISPLAY AT CAPITOL

The Hindu Dance Dramas of the Calcutta Art players, which opened at the Capitol on last Saturday, have been drawing crowded houses. It speaks volumes for the art of Sadhona Bose and her troupe that they should have captured the Bombay public, which is as critical as it is appreciative, at their very first performance. Every item has been vociferously cheered and the change of programme which begins to-day is also assured of a warm welcome.

Sadhona Bose is not wedded to any particular school. But she has the soul of the true artiste, which transcends mere technique. She has a grace and an elan all her own and that allied with her sincerity and devotion easily elevate her to the front rank of her profession.

Apart from Sadhona the Calcutta Art Players can claim to be a very talented lot in their own right. Both Madhav Menon and Jamuna Prasad are well-known exponents of their art, while Timir Baran has already made his mark in this city when he first appeared as the leader of Uday Shankar's orchestra.

Altogether it is a rare terpsichorean treat which is provided by Sadhona Bose, and her Company and no lover of Indian dancing should miss this opportunity of witnessing their exquisite renderings.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Bandra Feast is over. The feast that kept the whole of Bandra in very lively spirit for a complete week has now left its glory for another year. The large rows of shops on either side of the steps descending the hill have fled elsewhere. The hustle and bustle too has departed with it, but the memories of the Bandra Feast still live and will be remembered for months and months.

The week-end crowd of pilgrims was the largest recorded during the complete week. Saturday evening saw large crowds from the city and suburbs, while Sunday from the very early hours of the morning crowds started pouring from all directions. One way traffic was observed throughout the day and police arrangements were good, though the absence of parking arrangements on the top of the hill was responsible for some sort of a confusion.

This year's number of pilgrims that visited the chapel during the whole week is decidedly more than last year and what really interested me was to see the increase in Hindu, Parsee and Mahomadan devotees. Hundreds of them took offerings and fulfilled their vows for favour received through the powers of this wonderful statue.

FESTIVAL FUNCTIONS.

The closing of the festival saw two dances, one at the Bandra Town Hall organised by a number of enterprising young men of Chapel Road and the other was an "Amateur Night and Dance" at the Bandra Gymkhana Pavilion organised by the said Gymkhana.

The function at the Town Hall had quite a decent gathering but the one at the Gymkhana was a crowded and very enjoyable affair.

The amateur items were very interesting and provided as a proof that the suburbs has some really good amateur talent. The winners of the fun competition were Master Jackie Munroe and Baby Dent, both tots of about six years. They gave exhibitions in Fox-trot, Rhumba and the Waltz. These exhibitions were a real treat to watch and I am of the opinion that they were better than about 75 per cent. of the dancers on that floor. The second prize was won by Mr. Chick, who gave a grand exhibition in tap dancing.

This function proved a great success from the point of view of both the organisers and the dancers. The Spotlights under the able direction of Mr. Sally Athoguias played very well and their ever obliging spirit has made the dance public really crazy about them.

CLEAN CHIMBAI SHORE

The deplorable conditions of Chimbai village in the Bandra sector of which I have always been commenting in this column is now worse than ever. Besides the usual mess of filthy lanes and a dirty surroundings, with the fishing season in full swing the whole shore is now filled with fish supposed to be put along for drying purpose. The Municipality has provided regular grounds for drying the fish but the fishermen still insist on using the whole shoreway making the whole surrounding into a complete mess.

Cannot the municipality stop those people from spoiling the whole shoreway? Having a beautiful panorama the beach is an ideal spot for evening strolls but the filth that is lying about is really untolerable. The Municipality must therefore move into this matter.

INDIAN JOURNALIST FOR PUBLICITY DEPT.

Mr. Jagadish Natarajan's Career

Mr. Jagadish Natarajan, who is thirty-six years of age, has had thirteen years' experience of Indian journalism. He was Sub-Editor and in charge of an edition of "The Times of India" between 1925-28; he was appointed Chief Sub-Editor of "The Pioneer" in 1928, and Assistant Editor in 1934.

Mr. Natarajan has officiated as Editor of "The Pioneer" on three occasions, covering a total period of nine months, during the absence of the Editor, Mr. Desmond Young.

Mr. Natarajan graduated from the Bombay University with honours in History, Politics and Indian Economics.

Mr. Natarajan is expected to join the Bureau of Public Information.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

Before a large gathering of South Indians assembled in the premises of the S. I. Association on Sunday, Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer the President, before switching on the radio that was newly installed therein, referred to the growing activities of the Association and appealed to the public to join the institution in larger numbers.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of the national song "Vande Mataram." Mr. S. R. S. Raghavan the Vice-President welcomed those present.

Mr. P. K. Ramanathan the Secretary in the course of his report said that the management were glad that they were able to instal a radio set and thus fulfil a long-felt desire on the part of the members of the community. He thanked all the donors for their generous contributions towards the Radio Fund.

The gathering was then treated to a few selected pieces of broadcasts from different stations. With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. S. N. Dikshitar and distribution of 'Pan-supari', the function terminated.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

An informal general body meeting of the Bombay National Guards will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Anglo-Ayurvedic Hospital, Gowalia Tank, Bombay.

DHARWAR BANK EX-DIRECTORS

Figure As Accused In Appeal Case

Some prominent persons of Dharwar, including a former Manager and Directors of the Dharwar Bank Ltd. and two Pleaders of that town appear as accused in an appeal which came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Wassoodev and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court to-day.

They were convicted by the Sessions Judge of criminal breach of trust, cheating and other offences in connection with the moneys of the Bank during the period of 1930 and 1931.

The accused were awarded sentences ranging from 2 to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment with fines from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.

The amount involved is Rs. 1,965.

The prosecution was started at the instance of the Bank.

The accused in the case are:

(1) Ramrao Venkatrao Bhandiwad, a pleader.

(2) Krishnaji Shivram Joshi, Principal of the Victoria High School, Dharwar, and once a Director of the Bank.

(3) Vamanrao Narsinh Phatak, a pleader of Dharwar

(4) Hanmantrao Narayanrao, the proprietor of a printing press.

(5) Madhurao Vyasarao Deshpande, once a director of the Bank.

(6) Ramchandra Rango Sawkar, a landlord, and

(7) Vasudev Gurnath Phatak, formerly General Manager of the Bank.

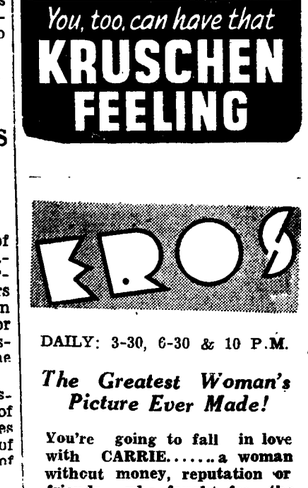
The hearing of the appeal is proceeding.

RECEPTION TO RANI LAXMIBAI RAJWADE

Under the auspices of the Dadar-Matunga Sub-Constituency of the All-India Women's Conference a public meeting will be held in the hall of the Dadar Bhagini Samaj on Tuesday the 20th instant at 5 p.m. to accord reception to Rani Laxmibai Raiwade, President-designate of the ensuing All-India Women's Conference to be held in Delhi.

-see me as I was

LOOK AT ME NOW



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"For years I suffered from headaches. There were times when my head felt like a ton weight. I also had stabbing pains in my shoulder. Two months ago, I started taking Kruschen. Now everything is changed. To-day I am a new woman. Kruschen is wonderful!"

If you suffer as this woman did, follow her example—take Kruschen first thing every morning. Its six mineral salts will have a tonic effect on all your organs. Kruschen feeds and nourishes the blood. It awakens the liver, kidneys and intestines to new activity, until every irritating poison is washed out of your body.

Then headaches and pains in the joints go for good. You get no more fits of depression. New energy surges through you. And you have that youthful "Kruschen Feeling" which has brought health and happiness to millions of people all over the world.

Start at once. Get your bottle of Kruschen to-day, from any chemist, store or bazar.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1938

THE C. P. TANGLE AND A.I.C.C.

We had no desire to return to the personal aspect of the C. P. crisis but Dr. Khare's conduct at the local Legislative Assembly on Saturday is too defiant towards the Congress to be allowed to pass unnoticed. Purporting to explain why he had resigned, he hurled most reckless charges on the Congress Parliamentary Board, the Premier of Madras, the Mahakoshal Ministers, and the Congress High Command in general. He alleged that recently Congress Parliamentary policy had "degenerated into a servile recognition of the supremacy of the Provincial Governors," that the Parliamentary Sub-Committee had resisted and checked all his efforts of wrecking or combating the Constitution, that the Prmier of Madras had "assured his future Governor that the object of the Congress was not to wreck the Government of India Act but to co-operate with the representatives of the British Government and that the declarations made by the Congress of combating or wrecking the Constitution were only a pose to placate the left wing forces in the Congress." He added that when the Working Committee censured his action against the Mahakoshal Ministers and shielded "the perfidious and felonious conspiracies" of those Ministers he had no alternative but to resign. The allegations by themselves need not be taken seriously, if only because of his own previous written admission stating: "In submitting my resignation and forming a new Cabinet I acted hastily and committed an error of judgment." But it is a serious matter to allow a member of a Congress Party to hurl wanton accusations against his higher authorities without any check. It is up to the C.P. Congress Party, in the first instance to discountenance such conduct sternly.

Constitutional Aspect

The C. P. episode is now of interest mainly as a means to explain the full responsibilities of every Congress representative in a legislature to the Congress and its duly accredited agencies. And it is expected this question will receive full consideration at the forthcoming meeting of the A.I.C.C. at Delhi. Dr. Khare himself may or may not appeal to the meeting against the Working Committee. The chances are that he will not because he knows full well that the A.I.C.C. will fully endorse the Working Committee's resolution, even as his own Party practically did at Wardha. Indeed, whatever sympathy he might have elicited a month ago he has forfeited by his anti-Congress fulmination all these days. In any case, the correct constitutional position in such matters deserves to be set forth in a resolution of the A.I.C.C. endorsing and amplifying that of the Working Committee. That will have a wholesome influence on those who are inclined, whenever the occasion suits them, to question the authority of the Congress executive in Parliamentary activities.

Primary Responsibility

The Congress President, endorsing the view of his predecessor, Pandit Jawaharlal, has made it clear in his latest statement on this subject, that Congress representatives in the legislatures are primarily responsible to the Congress and only through it to the electorate. Some critics of the Congress regard this view as a nostrum and that, if accepted, it will strike at the root of representative Government in that it sets up an intermediate authority between the electors and their chosen representatives. This criticism is untenable because, as Congress leaders have time and again pointed out, the electorate itself plumped for Congress candidates only because they represented the Congress and accepted its policy and discipline, including a pledge to follow instructions duly given. The electorate cannot give instructions every now and then. The Congress representatives are, therefore, primarily responsible to the Congress and the latter is directly responsible to the electorates. Indeed the support of the electorate to the Congress representatives is itself a charge to them to obey the Congress. In general terms this is admitted by all, even by Dr. Khare. The Doctor only contends that the undeniable authority of the Congress should not be exercised in small matters of detail and that the loyalty to the Congress does not mean subservience to every member of the Congress High Command. The latter point must be readily conceded. But as the Congress as a whole cannot function frequently, its accredited executive agencies must be obeyed by all Congressmen even if the agency is sometimes only one man. And if the accredited agent has authority in a particular sphere, he has also the authority to decide finally which questions are small and which are not. For any Premier to give a promise to the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee that he will not force the resignation of any Minister and secretly to break that promise by getting the Governor to dismiss three Congress Ministers is certainly not a small matter of detail. Nor does it strike us as an attempt to wreck the Constitution.

Criminal Hypocricy

We published yesterday the text of the memorandum submitted by the Executive Committee of the East Airican Indian National Congress to the Secretary of State for Colonies on the immigration of Jewish refugees in Kenya. It is a reasoned document which deserves the attention of all Indians and particularly the All-India Congress Committee. The position of Indians and natives being what it is in Kenya—thanks to the blatantly scandalous discrimination practised in favour of Europeans, that is to say, Englishmen—it is an aggravation of the already existing crime against them to seek to dump Jewish refugees on the country. The Indian community has nothing but sympathy for the Jews but it cannot help the situation in Kenya which is not of its choice. And it has done well to expose the hypocrisy of the sympathy of Great Britain and others for the Jews—sympathy which is active at the expense of others but does not offer asylum to the Jews in those countries. We hope the A. I. C. C. meeting will take up the protests of Kenya Indians and do its best at least to expose the criminal hypocricy underlying the proposal.

Nationalism And India

Speaking at the annual social gathering of the Sir Parasuram Bhau College at Poona, Mr. K. M. Munshi made the striking observation that India is the oldest culture but the youngest nation on earth. The spirit of nationalism was perhaps never stronger in the world than it is to-day in spite of the last Great War which was said to have ushered in a new international era. In this country while the idea of nationality may be traced historically to the earliest recorded times, it is only during the last few decades that we can be said to have really surmounted the barriers of religion, caste and provincialism. Mr. Munshi made a very interesting and rather novel analysis of the idea of nationality and though it may not be endorsed in its entirety by everybody, it cannot be gainsaid that nationality presupposes more than a religious, cultural or even territorial bond. A modern nation, aptly observed Mr. Munshi, is the product of a million wills combined in the act of living up to the idea of a great unity. Nationalism in other words presupposes a conscious effort and it ought; therefore, to be the duty of all Indians to resist the denationalising influences in whatever garb they may present themselves.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

A Plea For A Comprehensive Outlook

(BY M. R.)

The sincerity, to the extent of laying down his own life for it, and the dynamic energy of Mahatma Gandhi have made the removal of untouchability in the country as vital a problem as its political freedom. Within less than a decade the popularity and success of the movement has broken the records of the past generation and more. To the calm observer of events and their trend, however, a certain misgiving might strike itself as to now far it will retain the same vitality, its national and humanitarian content or import, if Gandhiji's attention should be diverted to other and more urgent problems. Judged by the discouraging reports which have come from some Khadi depots in South India of late, and that the Premier of Madras has to exhort his audience not to slacken their preference to Khaddar, such fears are not wholly imaginary. The enthusiasm for a cause diminishes with its novelty wearing off, and a fresh problem dawns on the horizon of people's consciousness through the understanding and earnestness of great personality. His or her energetic advocacy of its diverts to itself the popular enthusiasm and applause from the older movement. But is it human nature, or a trait peculiar to Indian character, that sustained interest for a cause is not there when the novelty wanes and it becomes a matter of daily drudgery and routine?

Wanted Vision.

The way to keep any movement fresh and vital, without its sinking into the limbo of the commonplace and neglect, is to keep undimmed the vision of its significance, by co-ordinating and synthesising it with the larger and dynamic life of the individual and nation. Gandhiji is doing this all the time for the removal of untouchability, in the columns of the "Harijan," as he did it for other problems formerly in "Young India." The former, is, therefore, replete with fresh thought and ideas on all problems of human interest, removal of untouchability being but one of them, and, therefore, the emphasis for the moment being laid on it. To suggest, as in certain jealous and cynical quarters it is, that he is doing political propaganda under cover of social reform, is but to betray one's own narrowness of outlook and defective understanding of Gandhiji's life.

Basis Of Untouchability.

It is to be feared that the branches of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, and similar other bodies for the removal of untouchability in the country, confine themselves too exclusively to one single disability detached from its wider perspective. The movement may thereby be gradually and insensibly insulated from the larger social, economic and political lifestream of the nation. A new form of isolation is likely to be created, the line of demarcation hardening, the effect not being very different from the sort that a particular section of people has been suffering from for ages and which it is now being sought to get rid of. Commenting upon such a 'reform' of another of India's socio-religious evils, an English writer long ago observed: "So it is that early reformers create for the reformers of a later day the task of humanising life afresh."

Untouchability in modern times is fundamentally, and at bottom, the survival of a calloused usage, supported by religious sentiment and strongly entrenched in economic poverty with its concomitants of illiteracy, squalor, social degradation and isolation. The problem, therefore, has to be tackled by organising the efforts on a wider and more comprehensive scale, attacking it on all fronts, bringing within its range all people who suffer from a large number of very similar disabilities in life, albeit untouchability alone excepted. In various parts of the country there are communities which were once fairly well off and influential, but now reduced to penury and in social treatment on the borderland of untouchability. Were not the ancestors of the very people now untouchable, in most cases the rulers of the land?

A Common Programme.

A local association or its worker for the Harijans has to play the social worker on a large scale, his activities numerous, co-ordinated with and centering round the various common needs of the people at large, irrespective of caste and creed. The activities must be conceived in a spirit of synthesis and with a long view; and implemented through the sense of common citizenship, its rights and duties. When people are thus brought together in creative effort, differences, including untouchabi-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 6.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Britain's Attempts To Pla cate Hitler

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON: Sept. 7.

The outstanding event of this week in England is the meeting of the Trade Union Congress at Blackpool. The strength of the Trade Union movement in this country is indicated by the following figures which have just been made public. In December of last year the full membership of the Trade Union Congress stood at 4,416,617. This was an increase of over 4,50,000 in 12 months, the biggest increase since 1922. During the last nine months this increase has been maintained and the figure to-day is near the five million mark.

Labour Demands

The Congress is still in session and what attitude it will take towards the present European crisis is still a matter of speculation. There is going to be a secret session of the Congress to-morrow, but its purpose seems to be the thrashing out of internal differences rather than to define the policy of the Congress with regard to the Spanish and Czechoslovak crisis. The significance of the controversies regarding method and organisation which will take place to-morrow must not, however, be underrated. There is an influential section of the movement which is pressing for a more vigorous policy. They demand that Trade Union movement should actively prove its dissatisfaction with prevailing industrial condition as well as with the dangerous foreign policy of the National Government by some form of united direct action. It is not suggested that a general strike or anything like that should be immediately declared. But there is a very widespread feeling that the Trade Unions should assert themselves and take a more vigorous line on the issues which are facing the country today.

The opportunity of a private session will be taken, I understand, by Sir Walter Citrine and the Old Guard leadership to make one further attempt to crush out opposition. The dispute, however urgent it may or may not be, over direct action is only symbolic of the cleavage in the movement between the conservative and cautious policy pursued by Transport House and those sections of the movement which believe that more active and determined opposition to the Government is essential to the preservation of peace and the improvement of the working conditions in this country.

Defence Of T. U. C.

In the course of the debate on Re-armament. Sir Walter Citrine defended the line that the T.U.C. General Council has been following. He declared that re-armament was essential for the safety of the country and that it was only after Mr. Chamberlain had demonstrated to Sir Walter and his colleagues the extreme urgency of re-armament that they had become convinced of it. In order to allay the fears of those who hold that re-armament is only being utilised by the National Government to support a policy of collaboration with Fascist countries, Sir Walter stated that the T. U.C. General Council were told by Mr. Chamberlain that in his opinion, too, the source from which aggression was likely to come was the totalitarian countries. There was some opposition to Sir Walter Citrine's speech, one of the speakers declaring that Sir Thomas Inskip, the Minister for Co-ordination of Defence, treated the Trade Union leaders, whose support for re-armament he was inviting, almost as though they were children.

Attitude Towards Spain

All the leaders of the Labour movement are present in the Blackpool and joint discussions have been taking place between the Executive of the different sections of the movement. It is believed that a demand for the recall of Parliament will be one of the points in a statement that has been prepared by them. The proposal, is to be discussed to-morrow by the Trade Union leaders and it is expected that it will be made public afterwards. The memorandum prepared by the Joint Executives will, it is reported, go a long way to meeting the demands that have been made for stronger action in support of Spain.

Czech Concession

One more plan has been put forward by the Czech Government in their attempt to satisfy the Sudeten Germans. This is the fourth plan has been worked out during the past few months and it goes further than any scheme proposed hitherto. The British and French papers are almost unanimous in the view that this fourth plan concedes 90 per cent. of the demands put forward by the Henlein in his Carlsbad speech. The only point that has not been surrendered is the first of the eight points put forward by Henlein. This point demands "equal rights and equality of status between the Sudeten Germans as a body corporate and the Czech people within the State."

Impossible Demand

This demand is impossible since if carried out it would reduce the Czechoslovaks, now a big majority, to a minority. Any settlement that is arrived at as a result of the present negotiations will apply to all the national minorities—not only to the Sudeten Germans but to the Hungarians, the Poles, and the Ruthenians. The future structure of the Czechoslovak State and its foreign policy would then be determined not by the big majority of the population but by a minority—namely, the combined Sudeten Germans, who have Hitler's backing, the Hungarians and the Poles, in minorities both in varying degrees subject to Nazi influence. These minorities would together make a majority of 3 over 2—that is to say, over Czechoslovaks and Ruthenians. Since the small Ruthenian community has yet little that could be described as a national consciousness and is, moreover, strongly exposed to German and Polish penetration, the concession of this first point in the Carlsbad programme would reduce the Czechs to a position of complete impotence in Czechoslovakia. It would mean in fact the dismemberment of the Czechoslovak Republic and a complete surrender to Hitler's blackmail.

The Limit

The previous Czechoslovakian plan which was based on the principle of dividing Czechoslovakia into autonomous districts was itself the result of the pressure exercised by British diplomacy in Prague. But since that plan proved unacceptable to Hitler, and since the function of British Foreign Policy has of late been one of facilitating the accomplishment of Hitler's ambition, British pressure over the Czechoslovakian Government was increased a hundred-fold during the last week with the result that the Prague Government, at considerable risk.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

BELGIAN NEUTRALITY.

An official communique announces the Belgian Government's "determination to adhere unshakeably to the policy of independence in the present crisis." This is, of course, an authoritative declaration of neutrality in the event of a conflict between France and Germany. From the French point of view this is no doubt a somewhat disturbing declaration. But it cannot have come to the French Government in the nature of a rude shock or a painful surprise. As a matter of fact something of the kind was only to be expected. Over a year ago King Leopold defined a re-orientation policy for his country. It might have been due to the influence indirectly of Great Britain and directly of relations between the Royal families in Brussels and Rome, or to the internal conditions in Belgium where Fascism had been gaining strength or even to the experience of the last war. But King Leopold's suggestion of neutrality did develop into an officially accepted policy and the present declaration is merely a re-iteration of it. We, however, do not believe that Belgium's neutrality can be preserved in the event of a war. The history of the last war is bound to be repeated.

DISTURBING AGREEMENT.

"After full discussion," says an official statement issued from Downing Street, of the present international situation, representatives of the British and French Governments are in complete agreement regarding the policy to be adopted *with a view to promoting a peaceful solution of the Czechoslovak question*" (our italics). What does this mean? Let us consider the background against which Anglo-French discussions took place and resulted in complete agreement on promoting a "peaceful solution" of the Czech question. This background was constituted of three factors. First there are the public statement by Dr. Hodza about preserving the "honourable integrity" of Czechoslovakia and an official intimation to Anglo-French statesmen that no decision arrived at without consultation with the Czechoslovak Government will be binding on them.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA SOLD?

On the other hand Signor Mussolini has made a statement supporting the Nazi thesis of a plebiscite and also declaring more or less definitely that in the event of a general war Italy will ally herself with Germany. Finally, Germany, on her own part, has been marching along the path of war-like defiance giving further demonstrations of her threatening attitude through ultimatum to Czechoslovakia and significant movements of troops. From all this it is clear that the Fascist Powers were determined to force a war rather than give up their demands. But, says the Downing Street announcement, Anglo-French statesmen have adopted a policy of "promoting a peaceful solution." What in the circumstances is that policy which will avert war and promote a "peaceful settlement" unless it be the virtual acceptance of Herr Hitler's latest demands, as reported in a French despatch from London, which include the return of Sudeten territory with a German majority to Germany and a plebiscite for mixed Czech and German districts? Have French and British statesmen decided to purchase peace for themselves by sacrificing Czechoslovakia as they formerly sacrificed China, Abyssinia and Spain? Have "democracies" again betrayed democracy and all honourable commitments to the blackmail of International Fascism?

HAJ RATE WAR.

A number of prominent firms in this city have forwarded a vigorous protest to the Government of India regarding the present rate war in the Haj pilgrim traffic. The advent of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company has been deeply resented by the Moghul Line which was enjoying a monopoly of the pilgrim traffic and the latter seems to be determined by all possible tactics to oust its rivals from the trade. It must be remembered in this connection that the Scindias put their ships on this line only owing to insistent public demand; and apart from the fact that it is a purely Swadeshi concern it is maintaining a high standard of service to the passengers. The Moghul Line seems in no mood to arrive at an amicable settlement with its competitors but it is obviously the duty of the Government of India to step in and stop the present disastrous rate-war. They owe this not only to a rising national industry but to the large number of pilgrims themselves

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A prosperous looker isn't always a prosperous feeler.

Our idea of a breadwinner is a girl who takes the cake.

A woman seldom meets her ideal man until she has passed the don't-worry age.

Marriage isn't always necessarily a failure. One always has a fighting chance.

Contentment has one advantage over wealth; friends don't try to borrow it from you.

Kings and queens are not always as good as they might and they are simply no good all when they are up against aces.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"If there is one thing which, above all others, discredits democratic politics, it is this terrible divorce between brave words and cowardly acts, between speeches and deeds."
—Dr. H. DALTON, British Labour Leader

* * * *

The Hon. Sir Jogendra Singh, who is claimed to "represent" the Sikhs in the Punjab Ministry, has spoken, sounded the alarm and called the people of India to arms because he has made the exciting discovery that "the world is on the brink of war."

We are, of course, thrilled and prepared to lay down our arms—sorry, our lives for the Jogendra Singhs—sorry again, we mean for the Empire.

But we doubt if the Congress Working Committee to which this gallant patriot of India addresses his clarion call would be patriotic enough to respond.

* * * *

"It would be fatal," Sir Jogendra Singh warns the Working Committee in some agitation, "on its part to make a declaration which is not in keeping with Indian traditions in our long association with Britain."

"Indian traditions," under which India serves Britain and is denied in return the right of self-determination?

* * * *

"India," thunders the veteran landlord and knight of the British Empire, "must take her share manfully, if called upon to protect her new born democracy ...."

Hear, hear. To arms, brother Indians, to arms.

But wouldn't "slavefully" have been more expressive?

* * * *

"I can affirm," Sir Jogendra Singh, however declares, "that whatever the leaders of the Congress may say, the Princes (cheers) landlords (more cheers) and martial classes (suspicious "hums" from Martial classes) will not fail to answer the call to arms and will take their proper place in the battlefields of the Empire."

And then to take their proper place, as usual in the peace-fields of the British Empire.

* * * *

Any way, while Sir Jogndra and we both jointly doubt that the Congress will honour "Indian traditions in our long association with Britain" rather than Indian history, the Punjab landlord-knight-Minister has done his duty.

And we strongly recommend for him a Knight Grand Commandership of one of the Imperial Orders—along with more Zamindari privileges.

* * * *

By the way, Sir Jogendra Singh is, as you know, a member of the Punjab Cabinet.

Which Cabinet, as Mr. Jinnah told you, is predominantly Muslim League.—Q.E.D.

* * * *

Italian circles describe Signor Mussolini's latest speech as "a sober contribution to an ultimate settlement."

The sobriety complex is one of the principal concomitants of tightness

* * * *

A TEATIME THOUGHT.

"A London physician of a rather sceptical turn of mind handed a prescription to a patient who had consulted him, with this advice: 'There, try that, and if it does you the slightest good pray write and tell me, as I suffer from the same complaint myself'."
—Sir James Crichton Browne, M.D.

* * * *

Lady: "I want you to paint my portrait—but you must guarantee that it will be lifelike."

Artist: "Certainly, madam—provided that, if it is, you will guarantee to take it."

German Troops Move East

Hitler Prepares For Rape Of Sudetenland

Henlein Raves War Cry And Plays To His Master's Voice

Rumania Prepared To Stand By Czechs And Connect Russia With Prague By Railroad

BERLIN, Sept. 19.

HERR HENLN IS REPORTED BY A GERMAN AGENCY TO HAE ISSUED A PROCLAMATION SAYING "THE HOR OF LIBERATION IS NEARING. OFFER RESISTANCE UPON RESISTANCE."

Herr Hitler demands the return of the Sudeten territory having a German majority according to a French despatch from London, which says that one fact is certain namely, Herr Hitler is prepared to support this claim with all Germany's military power.

For districts where there is fairly evenly mixed Czech and German population is prepared to have the fate settled by a plebiscite, and in last resort by exchange of populations.

the strategic railroad which would link Czechoslovakia with Russia in an almost direct line, according to a reliable source.

Meanwhile, without excitement troops from Rumania have been shifted to points where they might be needed in case of disorders or conflicts. Measures have been taken in the cities to prevent hoarding of supplies. Peasants have established liaison among villages in order that they can be informed immediately of general mobilisation.

The proposal for a plebiscite in Czechoslovakia is not favoured in Bucharest as it is feared that it might mean plebiscite for parts of Rumania later.

Public opinion is stiffening against a plebiscite. There is almost a complete unanimity among the newspapers against it.—Reuter.

SUSPICIOUS TROOP MOVEMETS

Destination Not Known

MUNIC Sept. 19.

Troops are being trained in freight vans at the Eastern Station on the line to Austria. The exact destination is not known. Crowds are watching horsedrawn field guns and field-kitchens arrive.—Reuter.

RUMANIA READY FOR HER

Rumania has increased the labour foe working on

A German View—The Leaning Tower of Prague. ("Kladderadatsch", Berlin.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA BETRAYED?

(Continued from page 1)

achieve a united Anglo-French policy".

"Action Franchise" says "It is impossible to contemplate after twenty years again to set the world ablaze. Mr. Chamberlain realised it and he has got M. Daladier and M. Bonnet to admit it. Unfortunately it remains to convince Dr. Benes. The task will not be easy and not be pleasant.—Reuter.

CONCESSION OR CAPITULATION?

PARIS, Sept. 19

Among additional comments "le' Jour" and "Echo de Paris" say: "Time for defending the status," is past. There is no question of giving away everything.

The "Epoch" says: "We may ask ourselves what margin separates the concessions from capitulation.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PRESS ON CRISIS

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

"New York Herald Tribune" in an editorial says, "If war is averted the gain will outweigh nearly every possible price."

Other newspapers stress that the democracies have done everything possible in favour of peace. Should their efforts fail the responsibility will be Herr Hitler's.—Reuter.

CHARGE AGAINST ASSAM GOVERNOR

(Continued from page 1)

velopments. The details of which are not yet known.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY SESSION ADJOURNED

SHILLONG, Sept. 19.

Earlier Mr. Bardoloi had an interview with His Excellency the Governor.

When the Assembly met this afternoon Mr. Bardoloi requested the Speaker to adjourn the House "sine die" considering the fact that the new Government could not be expected to carry on the remaining business of the House without having ample opportunity to determine their attitude.

Mr. F. W. Hockenhull, Leader of the European Group, Mr. Rohini Kumar Chowdhury and Mr. Munawar Ali, ex-Ministers, opposed Mr. Bardoloi's motion, but the Speaker overruled their objection and adjourned the House "sine die".—A. P.

CONGRESS COALITION CABINET FOR ASSAM

SHILLONG, Sept. 19.

Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Leader of the Congress Assembly Party, formed Congress Coalition Ministry in Assam to-day with the following:—

Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Chief Minister.

Mr. Akshoy Kumar Das (Scheduled Caste).

Mr. Ramnath Das (Scheduled Caste.)

Mr. Kamini Kumar Sen (Independent) and Mr. Rupnath Brahma (Tribal.)

A "Gazette" Extraordinary issued this noon announced that the Governor had been pleased to accept the resignation of Sir Muhammad Saadullah, Chief Minister, and other members of his Cabinet and appoint Mr. Bardoloi and his four colleagues as mentioned above as Ministers.

It is understood that Mr. Bardoloi will add three Muslim Ministers to his Cabinet in the course of next two days after consulting the various Moslem Party leaders.—A. P.

No-Confidence In Sind Ministry

Opposition Leader's Letter To Governor To Summon Legislature

KARACHI, Sept. 19.

A strong plea for convening the Sind Legislative Assembly at the earliest date with a view to asking the Ministry to secure vote of confidence from the Legislature to dispel the present atmosphere of uncertainty which is prevailing in Sind is put forward by the Opposition leader, Sir Gulam Husain Hidayatulla, in the course of a lengthy letter he has addressed to the Secretary to the Governor of Sind.

Sir Gulam Hidayatulla says that he has been advised by all groups of the Opposition to request the Governor to call an early session in order to enable the Opposition to move a no-confidence motion against the Ministry. Sir Gulam is in a position to say that the Ministry has forfeited the confidence of the Legislature and the country.

Sir Gulam concludes: "I am sure the Governor is aware of the fact that the present Ministry has been repudiated by parties which supported it previously and there is no longer any ground to justify the assumption that it enjoys the confidence of the Legislature or the country."—A. P.

A United States View—Will He Eat the Coddled Egg? (A Cargill Cartoon.)

"WE MUST NOT PREJUDGE ISSUE"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.

The communique issued in London has been received without surprise, as diplomatic circles had earlier heard that the British and French Governments are determined to do everything consistent with national honour to avert a war.

An influential observer stated: "We must not prejudge them. We only hope that the European Democracies have decided on a course, which the other Democracies will not have cause to be ashamed of.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The Premier has provisionally arranged to leave for Germany on Wednesday.—Reuter.

Officials from Berlin are busily engaged at Godesberg preparing for Mr. Chamberlain's visit.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

Plastics

Romantic plastics.

Forgive me if the terms do not seem well matched. Romance—wonderful, thrilling. Plastics, surely these are commonplaces? Yet the story of them is romantic, for ten years ago (or say fifteen at the most) what did 'you' know of plastics?

Few industries have sprung up so rapidly. We might say with great truth that whereas most of us were born in the Iron Age we are all now living in the Plastic Age.

Plastics, of course, are based on the manufacture of 'artificial resins.' The natural resins have many limitations, but the artificial ones provide us with a material the like of which the world has never seen. Stone was hard to chip—and very clumsy. Iron rusts and is expensive. Glass is too brittle. Wood tends to split—and is always liable to attack by insects. It has the demerit of shrinking and warping. Copper and bronze cannot easily be moulded to intricate shapes. Besides, all metals are conductors of electricity—and to-day we need non-conductors.

So here come the plastics. They are strong and marvellously durable. They are unaffected by weather or temperature. They are non-conductors of heat and electricity. They can be opaque or crystal clear. They are moulded with ease to any shape whatever—the modern telephone receiver is a commonplace example of plastics. Think of the cost of making the telephone receiver in 'wood',—how costly and intricate it would be. Metal is out of the question. Glass is equally unsuitable. But plastics provide the ideal material—cheap, and capable of being turned out with a perfect finish and in any colour.

If you want to know how greatly we are dependent on plastics, make a list of all things you use which are made of this material. It will astonish you.

"WE CAN NO MORE BE FRIENDS"

(By Harindranath Chattopadhyaya to Yone Noguchi.)

To-day an Indian poet sends
This to a poet of Japan;
Yone! we can no more be friends,
Now, let us talk as man to man.
I don't forget that in the past
You sent me several books of verse
Which you had written ere you cast
Your muse into a battle-hearse.
When I was young I used to think
Your poems delicate and true
Your soul a shy flamingo-pink,
Your mind a dimpling water-blue.
But now I clearly see, instead,
The day of song has passed you by,
Your colour an Imperialist red,
Your poet's truth become a lie!
Your heart has lost its silent ruth,
Blood burns upon your poet's pen:
Destruction has become your truth,
You grow an enemy of men!
"Asia for Asia" is your song,
It's Asia for Japan, you mean,
Yone Noguchi, you are wrong
If you believe we haven't seen
Through your infernal cunning game,
Your hidden purpose, hidden plan:
Is it not an unspeakable shame
That you'O poet of Japan!
Should turn away from song which flows
Towards the stagnant stinking mire
Of soulless propagandist prose
Supporting bomb and battle-fire.
Our nation is not such an ass
As you believe. Your machine guns
And bullet-licks and poison-gas
Are used against the helpless ones
Of China—women, children, men,
Killed, robbed and rendered homeless all:
You do insult the poet's pen,
You have rallied to the call
Of murderous militarists:
Your letters gave us all a shock,
Now in our hearts for you exists
Contempt. You are a laughing-stock!
We are on China's side, we are
Without exception on her side:
Triumph shall yet create a star
Of peace upon the bloody tide.
We stand by the exploited, hurt,
We do support the innocent slain:
Each wounded groan, each bloody spurt
In China, Africa and Spain
Makes freedom's history wherein
Your famed Land of the Rising Sun
Shall, amid others, only win
A traitor's name already won!
You've forfeited your claims to be
Authentic poet in our eyes!
Militaristic Noguchi!
War-monger of Imperialist lies!

Premier Kher Suggests Night Sessions

Opposition Tactics To Delay Passage Of Labour Bill

POONA, Sept. 19.

The Opposition tactics of delaying the progress of the Trade Disputes Bill started immediately after the House took up discussion of the Bill clause by clause and from the way it has begun it might be stated that to-day there will be nearly a dozen divisions and the House will not be able to get through the measure in all its stages for at least two months.

It would appear that if these tactics continue, late night sitting for about fortnight is not improbable.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TITLE

After question hour speaking on clause one, viz., "Short Title: It shall be called the Industrial Disputes Act" Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that he had no amendments to move but would like to make suggestions to Government regarding an apt title for the Bill. He said that it might be called the "Industrial Disputes Multiplying Act." It might also be called "Strike Breaking Act". It could also be called "Trade Union Suppression Act" or "Workers Coercion" or "Boosting of Ahmedabad Association Act" or Mahatmic Methods Act. It might also be "Chaos in Industry Act". He suggested several other names and concluded by saying that aptest title would be "Confusion Worse Confounded Act."

Mr. Jhabvala said that apt title would be "Bombay Strike Suppression Act." The present suggested title was a misnomer.

The Speaker put the clause to vote immediately after Mr. Jhabvala's speech as he thought there had been sufficient discussion. The clause was declared carried. Mr. Jhabvala demanded division

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 3.)

Bombay Council Discusses Rules Of Procedure

S. C. JOSHI SEEKS TO INCLUDE PROVISION TO READ SPEECHES

The Bombay Legislative Council commenced its session with the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa in the chair.

During question hour Mr. B. N. Karanjia asked about the aims and objects with which horse-racing is conducted in the province. The Home Minister the Hon. Mr. Munshi replying said that as Government did not conduct horse-racing but only issued licenses to those that conducted it, they were not in a position to state its aims and objects. Continuing the Home Minister stated that the license to the Royal Western India Turf Club was only for one year and was renewable at the end of that period and that the present license was due to expire on the 30th of June 1939.

As regards horse breeding, observed the Home Minister, Government had inserted a condition in the current year license that stakes on races for Indian horses should be progressively raised to 45 per cent. of total stakes offered within next six years.

NO ACTION AGAINST AMBEDKAR.

Replying to the question of Mr. N. D. Deodhekar, the Home Minister said that the speech of Dr. Ambedkar delivered at Islampur and reported in "Bharat Mata" seemed to contain matter likely to create bad blood or hatred between different communities of province but that report differed from report of speech taken by the police, upon the examination of which Government had decided not to take any legal action against the speaker.

Replying to another question by Mr. Karanjia the Home Minister stated that the Royal Western India Turf Club paid Rs. 359.224 and 9 annas by way of entertainment tax to Government during last three years.

TRIBUTES TO SETHNA.

Before questions were taken up the Hon. Mr. Pakwasa announced the names of Messrs. Shantilal Shah, Fredric Stones, Khan Saheb A. A. Khan and Mr. Narsingrao Desai as the panel of Chairmen and also the various acts that had received the assent of the Governor. After questions were over, Premier Kher moved that the Council do place on record its sense of regret at the death of Sir Phiroz Sethna. The Premier said that in Sir Phiroz's death the presidency had lost a prominent citizen, a social worker and a great politician. Sir Phiroz had greatly contributed to advancing public life in all its aspects. Mr. B. N. Karanjia associating with feelings expressed by the Premier said that the late Sir Phiroz had wonderful grasping power. Although he was a liberal he was at heart a patriot.

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Deodhekar and Mr. Fredric Stone paid their tribute to Sir Phiroz's memory. Professor Davar said that the late Sir Phiroz was an Indian in the real sense of the term. Dr. Mahajani said that his death was a great loss to the Liberal Party. After the Hon. Mr. Pakwasa had associated himself with feelings expressed the House rose in honour of the dead and the condolence resolution was solemnly carried.

RULES OF PROCEDURE.

The House then commenced consideration of draft rules of procedure of House. The House adopted first rule with Mrs. Hansa Mehta's amendment to the effect that rules should come into force from first January 1939.

Continuing the House considered further rules of procedure and had finished consideration of 33 out of a total of 130 when it rose for the day.

Most of rules were agreed to in their original form and at places with amendments moved by Mrs. Hansa Mehta on the Government side. Opposition members' attempts to modify certain rules in their favour did not meet with success except on few occasions when their amendments were accepted mostly with verbal alterations.

On the question of language to be used in the House the option of using recognised language was given to the member who felt that he was not sufficiently acquainted with English.

During consideration of the rule relating to the duration of speeches in the House, Mrs. Hansa Mehta moved an amendment to the effect that a private member may not read his speech, but may refresh his memory by reference to notes.

Mr. S. C. Joshi moved an amendment that in exceptional cases reading of the speech be allowed. Mr. Joshi's amendment was pressed to a division which resulted in a tie, both sides getting ten votes each. The President gave his casting vote in favour of the 'status quo' and thus the amendment was rejected. The original amendment was then carried by 12 to 9 votes. The House meets at one to-morrow afternoon.

Contribute Your Full Quota For Cause Of Khadi

LEADES' APPEAL ON EVE OF GANDHI JAYANTI

Babu Rajeta Prasad, and Messrs. Gandharrao Deshpande, J. B. Kripala, Vallabhbhai Patel, Jamnalal Bajaj and Sankerrao Deo, have issued the following appeal:—

The All-India Spinners' Association has been carrying on the work of developing the production and sale of khadi for a number of years.

Recently there has been an increase in the prices of khadi Gandhiji has given an advice that the inners should at least get a wage that would enable them to maintain themselves, and this advice has been accepted by the A.I.S.A.

Gandhiji is of opinion that the minimum wage for one hour's efficient spinning should be one anna. If the spinning wage is brought to this level all at once, there will be a considerable rise in the prices of Khadi. It has, therefore been decided that for the present, the spinners should have a minimum wage of 3 annas for 8 hours' efficient spinning. Efforts are, however, being made by some of the Branches to pay the spinner at a higher rate.

INCREASE IN WAGES.

The increase in spinning wages has naturally led to a rise in the price of khadi. But it is gratifying to note that in spite of the increasein the prices of khadi, the sales have not only been not affected but are increasing every day. The production of khadi during the first six months of the current year has more than doubled as compared with the production for the corresponding period of the last year. The sales have also increased, but not to the same extent. In view of the rapid development of activities at the production centres and the growing output of khadi, it is necessary to see that the stocks do not accumulate, and the capital is not locked up.

Every year on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti special efforts are made to push the sales of khadi. Besides this occasion offers a suitable opportunity for disposing of the large quantities of khadi that are produced during the rainy season.

GANDHI JAYANTI.

According to the Hindu Calendar Gadhiji's birthday falls on the 21. September this year, whilst according to the English Calendar it falls on the 2nd October. The period between these two dates is celebrated as Gandhi Jayanti. We hope the Gandhi Jayanti this year will also be celebrated with the same enthusiasm as in the previous years. As time passes, the world is coming to realise the greatness of the personality and services of Mahatma Gandhi. We must consider ourselves fortunate in having these occasions of rendering service to the poor, and it is our duty to do the utmost we can in this direction.

APPEAL TO PEOPLE.

Through khadi, we can render the very best of service to the poor and that is why Gandhiji lays so much stress upon it. We trust all will celebrate this occasion by contributing to the production of khadi, by purchasing it for their own use and by inducing others to do the same.

C. R. CALLS FOR A LITTLE SACRIFICE

MADRAS, Sept. 19.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Prime Minister, Madras, in the course of an appeal in connection with the Gandhi Week celebrations says: "Khadi forms the principal external programme. I shall say nothing about the programme of the mind which is associated with the life and leadership of Gandhiji."

After quoting figures showing the increase in the production and sale of khadi in recent years he says: "The sales however during the same period have not increased as much as the production."

He adds: "A very moderate degree of sacrifice and patriotism or rather consideration for the welfare of those who cannot leave their little fields and join the factories can achieve the purpose."—A. P.

Viceroy Wires Condolence To Lady Sethna

H. E. Lord Brabourne, Viceroy of India, has sent a telegram to Lady Sethna expressing his heartfelt sympathy in her bereavement.

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Illustrious Parliamentarian And Great Leader

"Elders" Mourn Death Of Sir Pheroze Sethna

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

A special sitting of the Council of State was held to-day to mourn the death of Sir Pheroze Sethna, an elected Member, who died in Bombay of heart failure on Friday last.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, with a melancholy note in his voice, read at the outset a letter he had received from His Excellencey Sir Robert Cassels regretting his inability to attend the House as he was engaged in a Conference of army commanders.

Sir Maneckji said: "Honourable Members, in the course of the last six years that I have occupied this Chair it has been my misfortune on various occasions to refer to the sad loss which this Council has sustained by the death of some of our most useful and eminent men, but I can hardly describe to you to-day the measure of grief and distress I feel about our old friend Sir Pheroze Sethna", so saying the President burst into tears.

After a moment's pause the President poceeded to narrate the life history of the deceased, showing how he rose from the Bombay Corporation to the Bombay Legislative Council and thence to the Council of State. He was elected four times to the Council of State by a majority and was in the House, respected not only by his Indian colleagues but also by European and Government members. He was a most eloquent and forceful speaker and spoke with critical study of the subject he was handling. His language at times was trenchant, but never contained any rancour or invectives

HIS SENSE OF DUTY.

Concluding, the President with emotion recalled the day when the House was considering the Recruitment Bill and the deceased, while making a speech developed a cramp in his heart, abruptly stopped his speech and had to retire from the House, but returned in that state of health to vote on the Bill. Such was his sense of duty.

OPPOSITION'S TRIBUTE.

Lala Ramsarandas, Leader of the Opposition, deplored the loss of an "illustrious parliamentarian and a great leader who had rendered his service to the country with unflinching devotion." He said that Sir Pheroze Sethna was respected in all spheres of his work, political, economic and social.

Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, Leader of the Congress Party, associated himself and his Party with the tributes paid by the earlier speakers. He added that the deceased was a tower of strength to the Opposition.

Mr. Hosain Imam, Leader of the Muslim League Party, Mr. Mohd Padshah, Mr. G. S. Motilal and Mr. Parker also paid tributes to the deceased.

COLLEAGUE OF SANE JUDGMENT.

Sir Jagdish Prasad, Leader of the House, echoed the sentiments of the previous speakers and said that the House had lost a colleague of sane judgment, of simple and upright character, adroit in debate and fair in argument, and widely experienced in practical affairs of men. His rare gift of character and intellect brought him eminence both in business and in politics, and his sudden death had deprived the business community of one of its most distinguished members, and India of one of its foremost citizens.

HOUSE ADJOURNED.

The speaker suggested that as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the House should adjourn and convey to his family their deep sense of loss and sympathy in their great sorrow.

The President adjourned the House till to-morrow and agreed to convey a message of condolence to Lady Sethna.

Earlier the Secretary laid on the table of the House the Motor Vehicles Bill and the Emigration Bill which have been passed by the Assembly. On the suggestion of Sir Jagdish Prasad the President agreed to suspend the Standing Orders in order to enable the House to dispose of the Emigration Bill to-morrow.—A. P.

"He Treated Rich And Poor Alike"

City Corporation Pays Glowing Tributes To Memory Of Late Sir P. C. Sethna

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Hon. Sir Pheroze C. Sethna by a number of Municipal Councillors on Monday and the Municipal Corporation adjourned without transacting any business as a mark of respect.

At the outset, Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, the Mayor referring to the sudden death of the Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna said:—

"This afternoon we are meeting under melancholy circumstances on account of the bereavement cast over this Corporation, the City and the country by the sudden death on Friday of the Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna. The late Sir. Phiroze was one of the oldest members of this House having entered its portals as far back as in 1907 when he was returned by the Bench of Justices. After the abolition of that constituency he was returned by the rate-payers of A Ward to the Corporation. He was in this House for over 31 years without a break. It can be said that very few Councillors have served on the floor of this House for such a long period with remarkable skill and ability, a record of which any public man may well be proud. He was elected President of the Corporation in 1915-16. He also served on the Standing Committee from 1910-11 to 1913-14 and was its Chairman in 1911-12. He also represented the Corporation on the Bombay Port Trust Board from 1920-21 to 1926-27. With his entry into the Corporation began the public career of the late Sir Phiroze and very soon he took interest in all matters of public importance. There was hardly a single movement of importance affecting the Welfare of India and its countrymen in which the late Sir Phiroze did not take a prominent part.

Sir Phiroze during his long and strenuous life, while promoting the cause of industry, commerce and national Politics, Sir Phiroze could find time to attend to various charitable and humanitarian activities He was connected with a number of charitable and religious institutions and to all of these he paid as keen an interest as he did to his own business and public life.

MAN OF HIGH IDEALS.

Although he was 72 years of age Sir Phiroze was till the last as active and energetic as a youth and worked hard to the last in the interest of the country as also of the causes he espoused. Socially Sir Phiroze was noted for his amiability. He was a staunch friend of the type of a friend in need and his word was as good as a bond. He possessed a towering personality, a catholic spirit and a cultured mind, cammanding respect from high and low. He was a strict disciplinarian but was kind at heart and he never thought of any injustice or unfair play. He was a man of highest ideals, simplicity and kindliness. His courtesy knew no bounds for he always treated the rich and the poor alike. His sudden death has created a big void in the public life of this City—nay of this country—and has been a severe blow to the Parsee community to which Fate of late has been particularly unkind.

Our sympathies go to his aged mother and to Lady Sethna and other members of his family in their very sad bereavement."

HIS SIGNAL SERVICES.

Sir Homi P. Modi then moved: "That the Corporation have learnt with profound regret of the sudden death on 16th September 1938 of the Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt., O.B.E., J.P. who was a member of the Corporation for over 31 years and its President for the year 1915-16 and a member of the Standing Committee for 4 years and its Chairman for the year 1911-12 and who in these and in various other capacities during his long and active life rendered signal services to the City and the Country: and who on account of his brilliant talent sound and balanced judgment, striking personality and powers expression and moral courrage was held in high esteem in the country and abroad and by whose death the Corporation mourns the loss of a trusted colleague, the Parsi community of an acknowledged leader and the country one its illustrious sons.

That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Lady Sethna and other members of the family of the deceased, with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Corporation do now adjourn without transacting any business today."

FEARLESS EXPONENT OF POPULAR VIEW.

Sir Homi Mody said that Sir Pheroze graduated from the civic school of Municipal Corporation whence many patriots graduated for public life and were absorbed in the larger arena of the country. Though he was a liberal in politics, he was a fearless exponent of the public point of view. He served on the Indian Sandhurst Committee for Indianisation of the army with great credit to this country. He was sent to South Africa by the Government of India as a member of the Goodwill Delegation and did his utmost to improve the condition of Indians in that country. He imported enthusiasm in the Council of State by his advocacy on Indianisation of service in the army send in the Bombay Port Trust while in the field of commerce he occupied the place of the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw. The speaker never came across a more versatile man than the late Sir Pheroze Sethna who was a striking example of what an old man could do in whatever station of life.

AFFECTION PERSONIFIED.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded the proposition and said it would take some years to fill the void caused by the death of Sir Pheroza Sethna.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in supporting the proposition said the late Sir Pheroze though a Parsi and an Indian; had the broad outlook of internationalism.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker said Sir Pheroze was popular among all communities. He was personification of affection which extended beyond the ken of his community or friends or families.

Mr. H. A. Lalji emphaised on the services of Sir Pheroze to the Indians settled overseas for whom he worked incessantly for twenty years.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master said Sir Pheroze was a great genius. Though politically he was of liberal persuasion, several times he rose to the occasion and stood by the country.

STRENUOUS WORKER.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin said:—

"Sir Pheroze worked in a spirit of great cordiality and candour for the welfare of his community, city and country. He proved himself to be a very straightforward and strenuous worker. He was a man of great integrity, independence and never failing energy, always fighting conscientiously for the interest of the cause he had at heart. He proved himself a stalwart but alas that stalwart has passed away at a time when we need many such stalwarts to-day, particularly in the public life of the city and the country."

Mr. Osman Sobani said the remarkable kindness of the late Sir Pheroze was an outstanding feature.

The resolution was further supported by Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. Mathradas Tricumji, Mr. Ramchandra Iyer, Dr. D. N. Saher, Mr. M. A. Dabholker, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, Mr. M. I. Rowji, Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Dr. S. P. Mehta, and Sir J. B. Boman-Behram.

The Municipal Commissioner on behalf of himself and the staff associated with the previous speakers.

The resolution was carried all standing as a mark of respect.

The House then adjourned till to-day.

Animated Debate On "Mercy Murder"

Central Assembly Discusses Phooka Bill

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The Assembly to-dav discussed the Phooka Bill as it was emerged from the Select Committee. Mr. Maxwell, Home Member, moving its consideration referred to the changes brought about by the Select Committee and pointed out that in view of the suggestions in favour of including birds, reptiles and fish within the provisions of the Bill, the Committee decided to use the comprehensive word "animal."

Mr. C. C. Miller supported the motion on behalf of the European group and said that the existence of cruel practices either in the name of religion or ignorance or arising out of commerce or caused by neglect, emphasised the need for preventive legislation.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai considered the provisions of the Bill salutary.

Prof. Ranga criticised the powers given to the Police of seizure of animals for examination. This he declared would lead to harassment of the poor people.

Moulvi Abdul Ghani joined with Prof. Ranga in condemning the clause giving the police power to seize animals. He was afraid of the abuse that the power might lead to.

Closure was applied at this stage and Mr. Maxwell replying said he thought that the House, as a whole, had given a favourable reception to the Bill. As for the criticism of the clause giving power of seizure to the police, he pointed out such power had been vested in the police under the Calcutta Act during the last eighteen years.

The House passed Mr. Maxwell's motion for consideration and then the House took up consideration of the Bill Clause by Clause.

SHEAF OF AMENDMENTS.

The agenda contained sixty-two amendments for the sixteen clauses of the Bill.

All the amendments to the first six clauses were disposed of in one hour. Of these only one moved by Mr. K. Santanam was accepted by the Government and passed by the House. It lessened the punishment sought to be inflicted on those "who without justifying cause abandon any animal in circumstances, which render it likely that it will suffer pain by reason of starvation or thirst." The amendment stated that the offender should have deterrent punishment only if he repeats the crime "within three years of the previous offence."

A Government member, Mr. N. A. Faruqui, by another amendment tried to enhance the punishment to a uniform amount of fine and imprisonment for each offence, namely, fine extending to Rs. 100 or imprisonment up to three months or both. The non-official members opposed the amendment on the ground that it would severely affect the poor owners of animals. When the motion was put to the House Government did not press the motion which was rejected.

"MERCY MURDER"

An animated discussion on the ethics of "mercy murder" sprang up on Mr. Bajoria's amendment to prevent destruction of animals suffering from incurable disease. Mr. Bajoria sought to bring about this effect by omitting the following words from the Bill: "If the veterinary officer in charge of the area in which the animal is found certifies that it is incurable or cannot be removed without cruelty, it shall be destroyed."

Mr. Bajoria declared himself against destruction of animals under any circumstances and quoted Hindu Shastras in support of his stand.

ANEY QUOTES MAHATMA

Mr. M. S. Aney elaborated the idea and referred to the great agitation in the country caused by Mahatma Gandhi's sanctioning the destruction of a calf under conditions similar to those prescribed by the clause. In a country where people regarded 'ahimsa' as one of their principal religious tenets, where millions had abjured animal diet, he declared ideas of putting an end to life in the belief that thereby an act of mercy was being performed were entirely out of place. Was there any human being, he asked, who, however much he might be suffering, would willingly consent to be killed off? If not, why should a difference be made in the case of animals?

Mr. Jinaraja Hedge (Madras) in an impassioned speech asked if there was anyone who would agree to his father or mother being killed because he or she was suffering from some incurable disease.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed followed with a reply to his "vegetarian friends" (loud laughter) who had expressed abhorrence of killing. He referred to the Municipal laws unanimously passed both by Hindus and Muslims for the destruction of dogs and reminded the House that the Bill had been brought at the request more of Hindus than other sections of the people. He asked Mr. Hedge: "If you see a snake will you not kill it? If you don't it might bite you and you will then not live long." (Laughter).

AMENDMENT LOST.

Mr. Maxwell in reply to the debate pointed out that the Clause provided very good safeguards against unnecessary destruction. It provided that the veterinary officer should certify that the animal was incurable. In the Bengal Act of 1920 he pointed out a limited provision for destruction was in existence without the requirement of a certificate from the veterinary officer at all.

The Amendment was pressed to a division and rejected by 68 votes to 20. Some members of the Congress Party voted for and others against, while still others remained neutral. The Muslim League Party, the Government and Europeans voted together against the amendment.

ANIMAL FIGHTS

On the motion of Mr. N. A. Faruqui the following exception was agreed to: "It shall not be an offence under this section (relating to treatment and care of animals) to incite animals to fight if such fighting is not likely to cause injury or suffering to such animals and all reasonable precautions are taken to prevent injuring or suffering from being so caused."

Twenty-six more amendments remained to be dealt with when the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

A SHORT STORY

Nocturnal Intrlude

BY STANLEY CORDEL

"Are there any bears around here?" Marcia asked. Her great brown eyes looked toward the dark caves of blackness beyond the porch screens. Overhead a wind was rushing through the crowns of fir and hardwood; the crashing of waves against the lake's rocky shore produced, to the romantic-minded, an ominous sound.

Marcia was romantic. She was past thirty, bordering on corpulence. She had an imagination that could conjure any kind of a situation she might desire with the least possible effort.

"Bears?" Wally Bradford laughed, and all the others laughed with him. "Hardly. No, Marcia, I'm afraid the most exciting thing that might happen to disturb your slumber while you're here will be Sam Muller's night-prowling. He has the night horse."

"Nightmares? Oh, my goodness!" Marcia stared horrified at Sam Muller, who grinned and shifted in his chair. He had hoped Wally wouldn't mention this quirk of his nature, but Wally always spoke of it because a good many amusing incidents had resulted from his nocturnal roamings. . . "I—I hope you don't have one to-night, Sam," Marcia went on. "I'm dreadfully afraid of people who have nightmares. I mean, they're like drunken people or crazy people. You can't tell what they're going to do."

"My thebry is," interposed Harvey Smith, "is never to wake a night walker suddenly. The shock sometimes makes them violent."

"Don't wake them at all," Bertha Ross said seriously. "Talk to them. Try to passify them. My sister used to have nightmares, and that was the only way of keeping her quiet."

Other theories were advanced and discussed. Finally Anne Bradford suggested bed, and one by one the guests retired. Sam Muller was the last to go. He disrobed, donned dressing gown and slippers and sat beside his window smoking. Something had occurred to him that he hadn't mentioned to the others, Alice, his wife, wasn't arriving until tomorrow, and suppose he had a nightmare when Alice wasn't around? Alice knew how to cope with his nocturnal rampages. If she weren't here to prevent him, he might get himself into trouble.

Sam lighted a fresh cigarette. The smart thing to do was to remain awake all night and take a nap to-morrow. That would solve the problem, and no one would get a fright. So he found a book and sat down to read. An hour passed. Two. Sam stirred. He rose. He felt sleepy. The thing to do when you feel sleepy is get something to eat. Eating keeps you awake during the process and afterward too.

Sam quietly left his room and tiptoed to the kitchen. He opened the big electric refrigerator there. His eyes fell on some ripe tomatoes. Tomatoes were his weakness. He found a knife and began to slice a tomato. He had eaten half of it when he heard a noise. He whirled, and discovered Marcia standing in the doorway, staring as though she were seeing a ghost. She, too, I felt the urge to partake of nishment.

Sam swwed the piece of tomato head in his mouth and took a stoward Marcia. Marcia emit an ear-splitting scream anollapsed at his feet.

Sam sta dumbly. By the time he hreasoned that Marcia had thoughe was sleepwalking, and had faed from fright, Mae Estes had me downstairs. Mae saw Sam bing over Marcia with a stained fe in his hand, and her mind ped to conclusions. She scream and plunged into Wally, who just arriving. Wally, took in situation at a glance, toldae to call a doctor and the pol and made a leap at Sam.

"Don't ws him suddenly!" Mae shrieke "He'll kill you!"

So Wally oied warily and began saying a honeyed tone: "Take it ea Sam, old man. Put down the k now." Sam was about to trxplaining, when he noticed thatally was looking over his shder. He whirled in time to avoieing attacked from behind by Hey Smith, who had sneaked up. isped the circumstances and ided that temporarily putting n out of commission would pent further immediate killings.

Sam dodgeand fled. He didn't intend to be nhandled without being given ance to explain. He streaked tugh the living-room, meetingwo females and a man en rou The females fainted and tman picked up a lamp threatenly. Sam bounded up the stairs. He had the good sense not to rn to his bedroom where he ould readily be discovered.

Instead he ered a storeroom at the end of t hall and sat down on some nkets to collect his senses and pi his next move. His next move, decided, would be to sit still unmatters downstairs had stratened themselves out.

This was rapid being accomplished. Marcia aned and returned to consciotess and explained that Sam dn't attacked her, but was going. The other two females also overed their senses. Just then doctor and policeman arrived a Wally, who had been doing somthinking, advised them that the were not needed, as a man w had been thought asleep wasn

The law and the D. finally departed. Then everone began a hunt for Sam, but ey couldn't find him. The reasonas he had dropped off to sleep the storeroom. He hadn't beensleep very long before the tomat began to work and he rose upened the door and stepped into he hall, just as Wally was paag.

Wally roared with dent at the mistake that had beemade and slapped Sam heartily othe back. Such a shock is bad forny sleepwalker. Sam became vent. He poked Wally on the jaw, id Wally went out like a light Others came running, just as Si blinked to wakefulness and nted to know what it was all abo?

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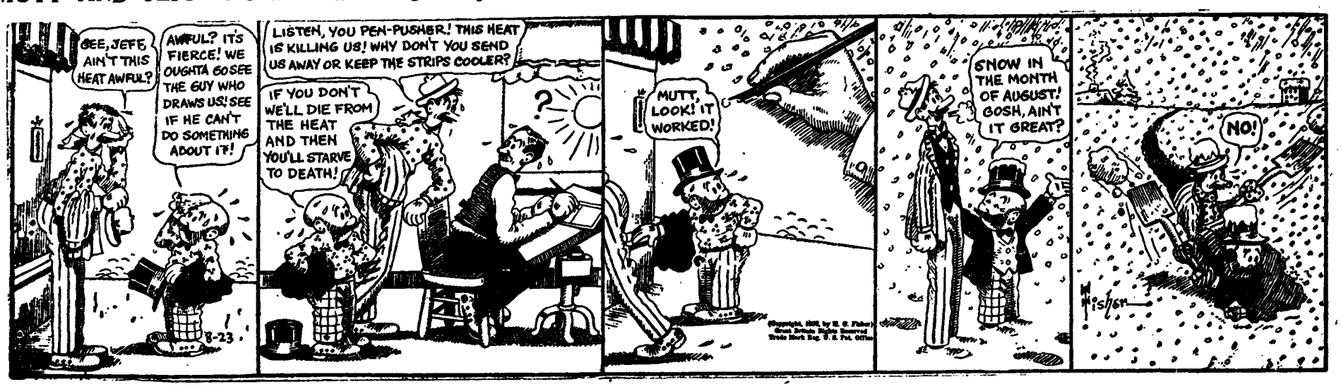
MUTT AND JEFF—It's a Good Thing They Didn't Have Their Ear Muffs in the Moth Balls

By BUD FISHER


SEE, JEFF, AIN'T THIS HEAT AWFUL?
AWFUL? IT'S FIERCE! WE OUGHTA GO SEE THE GUY WHO DRAWS US! SEE IF HE CAN'T DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT!
LISTEN, YOU PEN-PUSHER! THIS HEAT IS KILLING US! WHY DON'T YOU SEND US AWAY OR KEEP THE STRIPS COOLER?
IF YOU DON'T WE'LL DIE FROM THE HEAT AND THEN YOU'LL STARVE TO DEATH!
MUTT, LOOK! IT WORKED!
SNOW IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST! GOSH, AIN'T IT GREAT?
NO!

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PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRY IN THE EAST

Dr. Harold Butler Submits Report To Geneva

GENEVA, (By Mail).

In a report on "Problems of Industry in the East", which was submitted to the International Labour Conference at its recent session here, Harold B. Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, sees the closing of the economic gap between East and West as "one of the greatest problems of the present time".

While admitting that the process has already begun, Mr. Butler warns that it can hardly be carried forward peacefully without some effort at international adjustment.

"As yet", he explains, "the West, aware only of the domestic difficulties caused by the influx of Eastern products into its markets and for the most part ignorant of or indifferent to the dangers arising from the over-population and poverty of the Orient, is seeking to defend itself by quotas, tariffs and similar means.

ECONOMIC WARFARE

"On the other side, the East becoming daily more conscious of its own pressing economic and social troubles, is seeking to find outlets for its industry everywhere with little regard to the disturbances caused to the social equilibrium of Western countries. These methods of economic warfare are likely to defeat their own ends.

"Only through mutual co-operation and better understanding can a modus vivendi tolerable to all parties be gradually worked out and applied.

"Clearly, the only effective remedy is to raise living standards in the East. This may be expected not only to relieve the situation so far as international competition is concerned, but also to contribute to the solution of the problem of excessive population increase:

"There are only two known curbs for a growth in numbers in excess of the means of subsistence: one is that of "nature"—starvation, disease, infanticide and exterminatory wars; the other is urbanization and higher living standards. Experience in the West has shown clearly that, consequent upon industrialisation, the rate of population increase slows down. In Japanese cities similar factors would appear to be already at work".

But, in order to raise living standards, Mr. Butler points out, the first requirement is to improve efficiency both in agriculture; and this calls, among other things, for a direct attack upon illiteracy and disease. He adds:

"Once a beginning has been made here, experience has shown that productive efficiency progresses rapidly. But to increase output is only one of the elements in the problem".

SELLING GOODS

Emphasising the fact that abundant production does not bring with it the assurance of prosperity, and that there must also be the possibility of selling the goods produced, Mr. Butler says:

"It is here that the principal difficulty arises. Industry in the East cannot depend solely upon the increased markets coming from the improved efficiency of its agriculture. For as rapidly as agricultural output expands, new mouths arrive to consume it; and the margin for the purchase of manufactured goods remains small.

"If standards of living are to be raised, markets for industrial products must be found abroad. For this reason, international trade is of especial importance in the social and economic development of Asia. So far, relatively little progress has been made. At present, the total value of international trade carried on by the 1,000 million inhabitants of the East is not appreciably greater than that of the United Kingdom, with less than 50 millions.

"Development in this field has become vitally necessary. Whether it is a question of finding markets for plantation products, of promoting industrialisation so as to provide work for those whom the land can no longer support, of attracting new capital, or of obtaining raw materials for industries already developed, commerce with other countries is essential to the East".

DOWNWARD SWINGS

However, Mr Butler believes that if Eastern goods are to find a ready market the downward swings of business cycles in the great industrial countries must be as far as possible eliminated.

"This", he says, "is necessary for two principal reasons. In the first place, because otherwise the depression is passed on in an accentuated form to the producers of raw materials, resulting in the impoverishment of the plantations, of the mines and of all the country around dependent upon them. In the second place, and still more important, because in a world subject to intermittent deficiencies of demand, international trade and international investment cannot develop freely. In time of depression every nation of necessity seeks to protect its own producers, and the whole system of international trade is broken up in a vain attempt on the part of each separate country to deflect the disaster from its own shores".

The promotion of international trade and the prevention of industrial depression, Mr. Butler declares, can do more than anything else to help the countries of the East to higher standards of living. He adds that in this evolution the West also stands to gain in the long run.

"It is true", he admits, "that there will be difficult and painful adjustments to be made. It is true also that Western countries will no longer benefit as in the past from such exceedingly favourable terms of trade, where manufactured goods were exchanged against relatively large quantities of raw materials produced by the cheap labour of the East.

DEPRESSION MUST GO

"But losses such as these can be much more than compensated by the immense advantage to be had if Western industry tackles the principle task before it at the present time: the elimination, if only partial, of industrial depressions. Furthermore, once there is a balance in the East between manufacture and agriculture, it is reasonable to expect that what has already occurred in the past will occur again here. The total amount of international trade available to each country will not be less but greater than before, by reason of the fact that a people with high standards buys more than a people whose standards are perforce low.

"These, it would seem, are the central problems of the East in its porgress towards higher levels of living, and these some of the means by which the difficulties likely to be encountered may be turned or overcome. Even so brief and analysis as that attempted here indicates how closely the countries of the world are linked together. The explosive force of population increase in Eastern countries is a danger not merely to the East but to the whole world. Conversely, the improvement of conditions of life in the Orient depends to a great extent upon an enlightened trading policy on the part of Western nations, and upon the success with which these nations are able to cope with business cycles".

LABOUR DISPUTES IN THE WORLD

Geneva's Comparative Statistics

World statistics of labour disputes, which have been compiled by the International Labour Office and are published in the new edition of its Year Book of Labour Statistics, show that in the nineteen countries for which complete figures are available a total of 10,267 strikes or lockouts, occurred during 1937.

These disputes, involving 4,223,994 workers, resulted in a loss of 50,755,454 working days.

The United States led with 4,740 disputes, involving 1,360,621 workers, and a loss of 28,424,857 working days. Next came Poland with 2,103 disputes involving 545,165 workers, and a loss of 3,297,105 working days. Great Britain was third with 1,122 strikes, involving 595,000 workers and a loss of 3-420,000 working days.

Figures for the other countries are given as follows:—

	Disputes	Workers involved	Working Days Lost	
Argentina	82	49,993	517,645	
Australia	342	96,173	557,111	
Belgium	209	81,544	647,647	
Canada	274	71,905	886,393	
China	128	79,202	668,076	
Denmark	22	1,372	21,000	
Estonia	5	6,129	7,109	
Finland	38	6,168	133,629	
India	379	647,801	3,982,257	
Ireland	145	26,734	1,754,949	
New Zealand	52	11,411	29,916	
Palestine	53	6,305	21,167	
Rumania	70	7,251	72,535	
Switzerland	37	6,043	115,648	
Czecho slovakia	438	120,056	1,128,720	
Union of South Africa	28	5,121	25699	

TRAVANCORE BANK AFFAIRS

Calcutta Depositors Urge Viceroy's Intervention

CALCUTTA (By Mail)

The shareholders and depositors of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank Ltd., residing in Calcutta have passed the following resolutions, Major J. R. Seal, presiding:—

(a) Whereas grave allegations have been made from very responsible quarters as to the cause for the suspension of business by the Bank and as the parties against whom such allegations have been made are not directly under the jurisdiction of British Courts, be it resolved that the Viceroy be requested to intervene to set up an open inquiry into the whole matter

(b(Whereas the legal proceedings already started cannot be kept in abeyance pending the result of such an inquiry and as a matter of fact liquidation proceedings have already been begun in Travancore, Madras and other places, be it resolved that as by far the largest percentage of capital and deposits belong to the British Districts subject to the jurisdiction of the Madras High Court within whose jurisdiction central office of the Bank is also situated, this meeting is emphatically of opinion that the official liquidator to be appointed by the Madras High Court should take over control and not one, if any, appointed by the Travancore Court.

(c) We hereby resolve that the Chairman of this meeting be authorised to communicate these resolutions to the Viceroy, the Secretary of State for India, the Premier of Madras, the Reserve Bank, to the Secretary of the Creditors' Committee and at his discretion to the important newspapers.

King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund

The fourth of a series of functions organised by the Catholic Women's Committee of the Ladies' Organisation in aid of the Bombay Anti-Tuberculosis Fund is to be an "Al Fresco Ball" on the grounds of the Catholic Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, in co-operation with the Managing Committee of the Gymkhana. It is to be held on November 23 and Lady Lumley, President of the Organisation, has kindly consented to be present. It will be remembered that a Catholic Women's Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr Mrs. Socrates Noronha was formed with a view to organise a number of enjoyable functions which, without laying undue strain on the purse of the average citizen of Bombay, would help substantially the crusade against tuberculosis. The three previous functions brought in a fairly good return and it is hoped that the Al Fresco Ball will secure a large attendance. Entrance tickets have been kept at the low price of Rs. 3 (lady and gent.)

Kisan Sabha Repudiates Agreement With Zamindars

Sahajanand Explains How Tenants Will Be Exploited And Oppressed Under Tenancy Bill

SWAMI SAHAJANAND SARASWATI, President, B. P. K. S., has issued the following Statement:—

Information is reaching here daily about the misleading propaganda being unceasingly carried on by the interested persons, parties and organisations against the stand taken uptil now by the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha, so far as the Congress-Zamindar Agreements and the Tenancy Provisions based thereon are concerned.

I have got various leaflets printed on behalf of the responsible Congressmen and Congress organisations which lend unmistakable support to it.

First of all, it is sought to make out generally that after my recent talks with certain Congress leaders or Ministers we have arrived at some sort of understanding resulting in our giving up the attitude so far adopted towards these agreements and the resultant tenancy reforms. But this is entirely baseless. That attitude of ours remains totally unchanged and we are as stoutly and bitterly opposed to them as ever and are clinging fast to the same opinion that unless and until the Kisans continue the same uncompromising attitude towards them and consequently carry on raging and tearing campaign against them there is no hope for them.

No doubt this campaign should go on not to discredit the Congress, but with a view to bring home to those leaders who are a party to these compromises, the ruinous nature of these and thus to force them to retrace their steps. In spite of the clauses regarding habitual defaulter etc., and the entire distraint chapter in its revised form having been passed by the legislature, they may not be applied in actual practice only if the Kisans and the Kisan Sabha and our workers keep on their guard and carry on their relentless agitation as ever against the Kisans and ruin them.

As for the plea that the provisions of distraint will never be applied and that the habitual defaulter clauses will come into operation after six or seven years hence, I may point out that this is entirely misleading. If so, why was it not only retained in the tenancy law instead of being repealed as in Bengal in 1928, and also made more dangerous and fatal for the Kisans? Why then did Zemindars insist upon its retention and are not ready even now to delete it?

Why is it that the Advocate-General confessed openly in the P. C. C., meeting and elsewhere that this distraint was the only concession made to Zemindars in exchange for the so-called concessions to the Kisans made by them? So it is bound to be enforced if the Kisans slacken their oppositions to it. But in face of their continued vigilance and furious opposition it may remain a dead letter even like the notorious Rowlat Act, which was never used and was repealed in the end.

The argument that the defaulter clauses are meant for those Kisans only who are accustomed not to pay rent is absolutely wrong.

When about 90 per cent. of the Zemindars either do not grant legal rent receipts or deny them even after they have been granted, (and this is an admitted fact), who can check their Kisans from being called habitual defaulters? Even a Zemindar may go on distraining crops of a Kisan for 4 or 5 years and he may still be declared a defaulter and nobody can check it. So dangerous are these clauses. And it is not necessary for it to be applied in the seventh year hence. It may be applied even earlier. But suppose, it is applied in the seventh year hence. Even then is it proper and justifiable for the Congress Ministry to enact such a provision which will ultimately deprive the Kisans of all their lands? Seven years' time is not much.

Lastly it is argued that now, instead of High Court, the Congress Ministry have taken the right of making rules for distraint and if the procedures under it have been transferred from the Civil Court to the Revenue Court it is for the benefit of the Kisans, as the revenue officers are directly under the Ministry, while the Civil Court is not.

It seems, those who argue in this strain believe that Swaraj has been established, and that the Ministry will not resign owing to any fight being started any moment with the British Government. But they are totally mistaken. Swaraj is yet to come and fight may be declared by the Congress any moment on the federation or war issue and the Ministry may have to vacate.

In that case the very same revenue officers will be applied in distraint procedures with vengeance and the Kisans will be ruined. Moreover, the law has its own course and no Government can regularly minimise its poisonous effects by influencing officers if the law itself is dangerous and fatal

Therefore not influenced with these false and interested propagandas and paying no heed to them the Kisans must continue to set their face as ever against these compromises and these ruinous measures. Herein alone lies their salvation and safety.

ASSEMBLY INTERPELLATIONS

RURAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Plea For Extension

EXCISE POLICY TO BE REVISED

(F. O. S. C.)

POONA, Sept. 19.

"It is not a fact that taxis flying the Drivers' Union flags, indicating that they run for four annas a mile, are victimised by the police" said the Hon. Mr. Munshi, Home Minister, replying to questions from Mr. Jhabvala in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today.

Continuing the Minister said that it is not true that the police were empowered to have only two inspections of taxis annually. All cars whether owned by members of Union or not were called up for inspection if they were found running in bad state or were considered to be mechanically unsafe. It was not true that the Motor Vehicles Department had instructed Inspectors to take down the names of taxis flying four anna flags.

Mr. Jhabvala asked: Do Government intend issuing instructions to police to desist from practice of having more frequent inspections than two per year of such taxis?

The Minister replied in the negative as no such instructions were deemed necessary.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

Replying to the same member the Hon. Dr. Gilder, Excise Minister, stated that all licenses for liquor shops, except short term license extending beyond seven days, were given by Government and not by the Excise Department. No new licenses were given in dry and prohibition areas but in areas where prohibition has not yet been introduced applications for new licenses were considered on their merits. Numerous considerations had to be taken into account. Discrimination must be avoided and monopolies must be prevented.

In the case of Bombay since the policy of prohibition was initiated, four new licenses had been given. No new licenses had been issued for Suburban area. It was not a fact that persons who were refused licenses by the last Government were given licenses by this Government.

An application to transfer the refreshment room license to Dhoni talo area had been received by the Collector but had been refused.

RATES INCREASED AGAIN.

Rates of country liquor in Nawapur Taluqa in West Khandesh and in Panchmahals divisions of Broach and Panchmahals Districts had been reduced by Government from the 1st, November 1937 but had been increased from 11th of May this year, stated Dr. Gilder to questions from Mr. R R. Bhole.

He said that the reasons for reducing the prices were that Government considered that the old policy of high selling prices had failed. Governments attention had been drawn to an article in "The Bombay Sentinel" dated 3rd May regarding illicit distillation. Government were considering the question of revising its entire excise policy in these areas.

PROHIBITION AND UN EMPLOYMENT.

Dr. Gilder told Mr. Jabhvala that Government had no information as to how many professional traders in liquor and toddy had been deprived of their profession as a result of Government's prohibition policy. Possibly three to four thousand persons had lost their former employment. Government were, however, not aware how many of these had found new employments. Government had not received many petitions from persons, who have been thrown out of employment due to prohibition policy requesting them to show ways and means of employment

Government were aware that jaggery could be prepared from toddy. No such industries had so far been established on any appreciable scale. There was a small trade in manufacturing toddy Gul in Kanara District but it catered for a very small and local demand.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

"Attempts to start Co-operative Stores have been made in the past but have failed mainly because of lack of loyalty on part of customers, keen competition and want of suitable workers to manage them" said the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, replying to Mr Jabhvala. The Minister added, "Government have now decided to start multi-purpose societies at suitable places to supply normal cultivation needs of their members and to serve as agencies for sale of their marketable produce. When these Societies develop they will probably undertake supply of necessities of life at reasonable rates.

Replying to further question the Minister said that at present there were no villages or groups of villages having Co-operative Stores. Recently a multi-purpose Society had been started at Gorhe in Thana District for villages within a radius of five miles. In Panchmahals Division the Bhil members of Co-operative Societies were provided with domestic supplies through shop agents appointed for the purpose. These shop agents were subject to a supervision officer in regard to prices, weights and measures. Prices charged by village shopkeepers were generally not high except when sales were made on credit. Government were making attempts to secure people's assistance for establishing Co-operative Societies in villages and rural areas.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Dr. Khare's Chapter

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Maharashtra has been extremely disturbed over Dr. Khare. I venture to give my opinion as one having no position in the Congress.

Two points have been raised by or on behalf of Dr. Khare; namely, that the Congress dealt with Dr. Khare more severely than what was just, and that the Working Committee violated the principles of democracy and joint responsibility. I shall take them both in order.

The facts which are not disputed are these: Dr. Khare wanted to get rid of three of his colleagues. For some reason he apprehended that the Working Committee or the Parliamentary Sub-Committee was prejudiced against him and was not likely to help him in doing so. He therefore, sought a way, which was independent of these bodies. That was to submit his own resignation to the Governor, have the whole Cabinet dissolved, and then form a new Cabinet. Evidently, there is latitude in the Act for such mock resignations. Only a few days before, Bengal had provided a precedent of a similar nature. There the unwanted minister was eventually prevailed upon by the Governor to resign and not court dismissal. Thus the Governor had not to use his special powers. Here the Pandits resisted to the last and were, therefore, dismissed by the Governor. Dr. Khare thereupon formed a new Cabinet. He did all this without reference either to the Parliamentary Sub-Committee or to the Working Committee and this on the eve of their meetings.

In my opinion, whatever may have been the annoyance given by the three Pandits for Dr. Khare to be justly disgusted with them, there can be no doubt that by his conduct Dr. Khare rendered himself unworthy of being entrusted with any responsible position in the Congress organisation. Those who think that the resolution against him is harsher than necessary, do not, it seems, understand the gravity of his error.

We know of wars that are going on in China and Spain. These are carried on with machine-guns, bombs, poison gas and airplanes, and so we realise their seriousness. We do not have any bloodshed in India. But that does not mean that the struggle between the British Empire and India (through the Congress) is a less serious affair. Suppose a Chinese General, anxious to be rid of his assistant officers but feeling that his Command may not help him to achieve his end, makes an arrangements with the Japanese General, whereby they are handed over to him through a mock fight. how would that general be dealt with by the Chinese High Powers? Assuming that the past services of this General were of the highest merit and this was the only black record of his life, can the High Command again take the risk of entrusting him with any responsible office in the army? Let the reader picture to himself his trial.

India's is not a violent war. But that does not make Dr. Khare's conduct less reprehensible on principle. The Congress war being a non-violent nature. For what does it after all amount to beyond expressing an opinion that Dr. Khare had become, for the time being, unworthy of holding an office of responsibility within the Congress? I do not know what could be milder reprimand than this. I do not think any organisation, which was engaged in a war with another violently mighty power, would under similar circumstances, stop at merely this. Indeed, it is a wonder to me how an old Congressman of Dr. Khare's position fell to the temptation of securing his and through the help of the very power, whose authority it is the aim of the Congress to overthrow, simply because he apprehended that the Working Committee was not well disposed towards him.

Assuming that he was so disgusted with his colleagues that he could not pull on with them for a single day, the proper course for him was to inform the High Command accordingly. He could have told them that they should either allow him to form a new Cabinet or he for one would decline to undertake the responsibility of running the administration of the province. He could have said this also to his legislative party. If they did not help him, as a man of self-respect and a democrat, he should nave thrown away the unenviable job, if necessary after warning all these bodies of the mischief that might be done by disregarding his counsel.

Now, the second point; namely, whether the Working Committee has violated the principles of democracy and joint responsibility by not upholding Dr. Khare's action.

I think that if a Congressman honestly advances this argument, it must be from his inability to understand the Congress itself. To the Congressmen, the only representative assembly of the country is the Indian National Congress.—that is, the body of delegates annually elected by the Congressmen for the annual session as well as for their various provincial Congress Committees. The various legislative assemblies that have been set up by the Act have not that character so far as Congressmen are concerned. In the Congress, any Congressman fulfilling certain conditions applicable to all candidates can stand for election as a delegate, and one Congressman may compete with another therein; thus, giving the electors an opportunity of making a choice between several Congressmen. The A. I. C. C. and the Working Committee derive their existence and authority through these delegates.

The Congress parties in the legislatures are formed by the Congress with the help of the people, who may or may not be Congressmen but who for the time being are Congress minded. But even when they are Congress minded, they have no choice to say which Congressman they would prefer out of many. For, it is not open to every Congressman to stand for election to the assembly. He who is permitted by the Congress can alone do so. No competition between Congressmen "inter se" can take place. The electors do not elect him on his personal merits. He is elected because the people desire to be represented by the Congress, and he happens to be their nominee. If the Congress candidate is unpopular, the people may punish the Congress itself for putting up disliked man by voting against the Congress. But they have no opportunity of sending some other Congressman instead of him.

This being the case, a member of the Congress Legislative Party, though he is directly elected by the people, is not a direct representative of the people but is an agent of the Congress approved by the people. He is subject to the control and discipline of the Congress, and in returning him the people have not returned him but the Congress.

This body of agents have to perform certain functions within the legislatures. Various officers have to be appointed for this purpose, the leader or the chief agent being the principal of them. Whether these appointments are made by the agents themselves or by the controlling body, and whether they are chosen by election or selection, the agents do not cease to be the agents of the Congress. They cannot, because they are agents, become free from the control of the Congress. Ordinarily the appointment of the leader by election by other agents would be the most suitable method of choosing the right man and of ensuring smooth working. Ordinarily he may also be vested with almost all the powers of the principal within his sphere. Nevertheless, he never becomes the principal, but is controllable by the latter at all times.

The principle of joint responsibility must also be examined from the analogy of the agent, Assistants may not lightly disregard the orders of the chief agent, and the principal in his own interest would generally uphold the chief agent. But when the principal finds that the chief agent himself has done or is about to do something prejudicial to the principal's interest and is demanding obedience in such act from his assistants, can there be and to ask his subordinates not to obey his orders for the purposes of such act?

The Congress Prime Minister is not even indirectly the leader of all the Congressmen in the province. He is, constitutionally, only the chief agent of the Congress, Parliamentary programme for that province. He has not the independence of framing a policy; but he has the obligation of carrying out the policy of his principal, whatever that may be. A person, who thinks that he has a better policy than the Congress, has either to get it accepted by the Congress or to leave it. But he cannot appeal to his party in the Assembly, as if that party had authority superior to that of the Congress. A verdict of the Congress would be binding on the party, but, as was shown in the Shareef episode that of the party does not bind the Congress.

If the Congress position in relation to legislatures is properly understood the question of the violation of principles of democracy and joint responsibility does not arise.—Yours, etc.,

K .G. MASHRUWALA.

Invite Osborne Smith

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Inscrutable are the ways of Providence. Fifteen months ago, the Central Bank of India lost its Founder, Builder and Managing Director in the person of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanavala.

Sir Phiroze Sethna, the able Chairman of the Bank, despite his multifarious activities, volunteered to shoulder the burden; and discharged his duties as Managing Director with consummate skill and success, with the loyal support of his colleagues and the higher officers of the Bank. To-day, Sir H. P. Mody, or Mr. Dinshaw Romer, may act as Managing Director. The Bank's position is sound. There is no cause for alarm, either for shareholders or for depositors. But, for the growth and development of the Central Bank, we feel the need of an Expert Banker to-day.

The very first name that strikes us is that of Sir Osborne Smith, who was the Governor of the Imperial Bank of India for many years in Bombay. He retired abruptly; and as Dame Rumour says, it was due to his disagreement with the Finance Minister over the 18d. Ratio.

A British Expert Banker of the type of Sir Osborne Smith is essential at the helm of the Central Bank at an early date to preserve and develop the business and the resources of the Central Bank, so as to increase its usefulness to the Trade and Industry of our dear land. I trust, the Board of Directors, the shareholders and the Investors will consider my humble suggestion kindly, carefully and early; and do all in their power to strengthen and stabilise the Central, which has served our people so well.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

PREMIER KHER SUGGESTS NIGHT SESSION

(Continued from Page 7.)

which ended in voting for 55 and 14 against.

VOTES STRUCK OFF

Immediately after the division was announced Mr. Jamnadas Mehta brought to the notice of the Speaker the fact that the Finance Minister the Hon. Mr. Latthe and the Minister for Local Self-Government the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil entered the House after the bell ceased to ring. The speaker enquired of the Finance Minister who admitted their having entered the hall after the bell had stopped ringing. The Speaker then struck off two votes from those who had voted in favour of the clause.

"SENDING IT TO CIRCULATION"

Clause two empowering the Government regarding the extent of the Act, when it should commence to operate and its application was then taken up for discussion. Messrs. Jhabvala, Jamnadas Mehta and S. V. Parulekar opposed the clause. They said that it was vague and ought to have been made clearer. It would have been apt if the Act were applicable only to Ahmedabad instead of other places in the province as it was the Ahmedabad Labour Association alone which wanted protection from those other labour workers who were considered a menace. The clause was put to vote and carried when Mr. S. V. Parulekar demanded a division which resulted in 62 voting for and 12 against.

According to one of those who opposed these clauses and were attempting to delay the passage of the Bill these tactics were resorted to by the Opposition so that "the public should know we are sending it to circulation this way."

WHO IS AN EMPLOYER?

The House then proceeded to discuss Clause Three which defined what different expressions meant according to the bill. Mr. Khedgikar moved an amendment to the effect that employer meant even one who employed either directly or through contractor or sub-contractor.

Mr. B. M. Gupte, Parliamentary Secretary, moved another amendment on behalf of Government to the effect that employer also meant "Where owner of any industry in course of, or for purpose of, conducting such industry contracts with any other person for execution by or under contractor of whole or any part of any work, which is ordinarily part of such industry, the owner of such industry".

Mr. Khedgikar's amendment was put to vote and declared lost. Mr. Parulekar demanded a division which resulted in 10 voting for and 59 against Mr. B. M. Gupte's amendment was carried

CLERICAL STAFF

Mr. G. H. Cooke (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) moved an amendment wanting deletion of clerical staff from explanation of employee. He said that the true object of the measure was the development of trade unions and the Bill applied to manual labourers only. The measure should be as simple as possible. Mr. Jabhvala opposed the amendment and said that Government had wisely said clerical staff and not intellectual staff. Clerks were possibly the worst treated and it was essential that opportunity should be given to them to organise and collectively bargain for better conditions. Mr. Gadkari supported the amendment if only for reason that clerical staff would be excluded from operation of this tyrannical measure. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supported the amendment for the same reason. He would be happy if some people at least were excluded from operation of this bad measure. He, however, was afraid that none could be excluded from it in view of its comprehensive nature.

Mr. Sakarial Balabhai supported the amendment and said that employers were not happy because the measure was very complicated. Even the Textile Enquiry Committee had excluded the clerical staff from their enquiry. Generally clerks were not included among manual labourers. Mr. Khedgikar supported the amendment and disagreed with the point being made out that clerks were different from manual labourers. That was not so. No distinction could be made between clerks and manual labourers.

Mr. Cooke replying to the debate said that if clerical staff were excluded there would be better chance of organising labour on proper line. He was not against collective bargaining, but let there not be unions.

The Hon. Mr. Munshi, who was acting for the Prime Minister, who was engaged in the Upper House, said that he agreed with Mr. R. A. Khedgikar. Even in Trade Disputes Act workmen meant clerks also.

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

Mr. S. H. Jabhvala moved an amendment to the effect that an industrial dispute should not include disputes between employees as provided in the Bill. Trade disputes were merely between employers and employees. If there was a dispute between employers and employees in any matter it should not be brought under the Bill.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala opposing the amendment stated that there would be occasions when disputes between employees and employees would lead to a strike in the industry.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that such provision was there in the 1929 Act also.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar supported the amendment.

Mr. A. V. Gadkari wanted disputes between employer and employer also to be included as that would balance the two.

Mr. K. M. Munshi speaking on behalf of Government stated that he had nothing to add to what Mr. Saklatvala and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had said.

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai wanted the following to be deleted from the definition of industrial matter. "All questions of what is fair and right in relation to any industrial matter having regard to the interest of the person immediately concerned and of society as a whole."

Mr. S. V. Parulekar supported the amendment. He said that under this guise workers might be overworked.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan opposed the amendment.

Mr. K. M. Munshi stated that the clause was not merely a pious hope. He wanted a small amendment, namely, instead of "Society." It should be "Community."

The wording of clause he said had been taken from the Australian legislation. The amendment was put to vote and lost without a division.

Mr. S. H. Jabhvala moved another amendment to the effect that the interest of the person concerned or society as a whole meant social, economic and political interest. Before proceeding with his speech Mr. Jabhvala wanted to know the Government mind regarding the amendment.

Mr. Munshi said that Government opposed the amendment.

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala moved an amendment to the effect that the words "society as a whole" should be deleted from the above Sub-Clause.

Mr. K. M. Munshi opposed the amendment. The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. S. H. Jabhvala then moved an amendment to the effect that "working clause" be introduced just before "society."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment to the amendment to the effect that word "society" should be deleted.

After half an hour's discussion the amendment to the amendment was put to vote and lost. Mr. Jabhvala's amendment was put to vote and declared lost.

It was 6-30 p.m. and the House was about to adjourn for the day, when Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi suggested that the House should not sit longer hours as that would not be convenient to members. As regards the second reading of the Bill he suggested that the Prime Minister should informally discuss amendments with leaders of groups and movers of amendments so that some agreed solution could be arrived at and the time of the House be saved.

Mr. B. G. Kher said that he had absolutely no objection to informally meeting movers of amendments to arrive at some agreed solution regarding the various amendments. As regards the timings of the House he had altogether different suggestion to make. He wanted that the House should hereafter sit for two or three hours at night after dinner. Thus some regard to the taxpayers' money also would have been paid. After all everyone was demanding eight hours' day and the Assembly was not even sitting for four and a half hours.

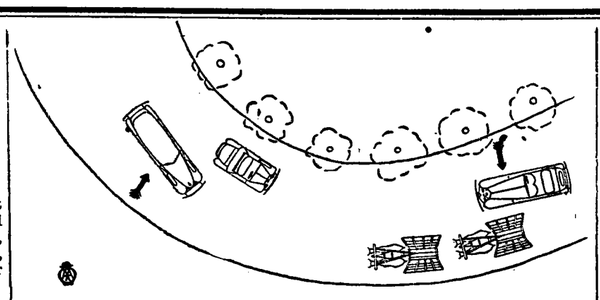
The Speaker said that both suggestions were interdependent and not independent. Already one holiday had been taken with the assurance that it would be made good by sitting longer hours. He had given the assurance to members who approached him, that the 21st would also be a holiday.

These two holidays would have to be made good.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that the position had been complicated because the Bill had neither been sent for circulation nor to the Select Committee. It was necessary that members should put in intensive study. As for the taxpayers' money, it was the least important in a matter like this. It was not charitable on the part of Prime Minister to make that suggestion. Longer hours would make the House less efficient.

Further discussion in the matter was postponed till Tuesday.

The House will sit on Tuesday between 11-30 and 6-30.



COMMON DRIVING FAULTS:—NO. 5—OVERTAKING ON A CORNER.

The dangerous habit of overtaking on corners is prevalent on country roads but far too common even in cities—on Peddar Road, for example. Here both the saloon and the tourer are asking for trouble: the two-seater blocks the saloon's view, as do the trees at the side of the road; while the tourer sees the two-seater only when he is almost abreast of the first bullock-cart. If the two offenders are driving fast there will probably be a head-on collision. Both saloon and tourer should wait behind the other vehicles until the route straightens out.

MOTORISTS: Show and explain this diagram to your drivers.

(Issued by the W.I.A.A.)

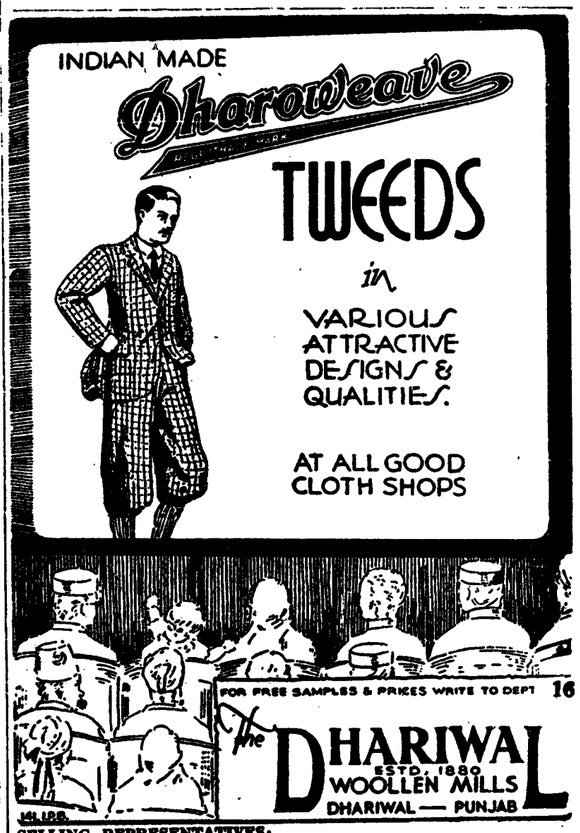
REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

(Continued from Page 6.)

lity, gradually and unconsciously fade away. In conservative South India, Labour Unions in factories, big and small, have had this wholesome effect. Why should not similar results be expected in smaller towns and larger villages also? Organising separate quarters for the untouchables, and similarly of schools, co-operative societies, etc. will but perpetuate among them the consciousness of their special disability, and lead to further demoralization as a pampered class, with its inevitable reaction on the other communities living around and near them. Roads, water-supply, labour welfare, etc., through the education, medical relief, housing, exercise of civic rights may easily form subjects for common deliberation and demand, coupled with common efforts, as similar civic duties, for their satisfaction. This will create also a sense of responsibility and self-respect.

The Time-Spirit.

The time-spirit is all for such a plan of concerted thought and striving. In the past there was justification for keeping social reform activities separate from the larger national movements with independent class of workers for each. Scenting 'sedition' in any vigorous mass movement, there was the danger of the State jeopardising the usefulness of the workers. But now such fears are groundless. The Government, to the extent it is popular, is there frankly for the all-round betterment of the entire people, in which there cannot be water-tight compartments. For convenience and efficiency, of course, there will be division of labour. But in the common aim and ideal unity shall prevail. Intelligent workers and, above all, people at the head, directing the various movements should ever be alert to take advantage of, and create, if need be, opportunities for common benefit under a broad national and human perspective. Thus will the movement, even for the removal of untouchability, ever remain fresh and vigorous. It will continue to do its beneficent service to the oppressed and the lowest in society transcending the limited conception of temporary conditions.



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OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6).

and through great self-abnegation, agreed upon the terms of the latest plan, with all that implies in the way of surrender to the Nazis. It would be remembered that since the Prague Government is based on democratic foundations, there is no assurance that the Government can continue in office if public opinion should be defied too flagrantly. The Czechoslovak people have hitherto been on the whole content to let their Government handle the situation as it thought best, knowing that in the interest of European peace the Czechoslovak nation would have to make considerable sacrifices. But there is a point of surrender beyond which no Czechoslovak Government can go and yet continue in office. Hence, any further concession is likely to meet with stiff public resistance and may even lead to the fall of the present Government—a contingency which in the tense situation which prevails to-day may easily lead to civil strife.

Placating Hitler

Although the third plan was itself hailed by almost all observers, official and non-official, as being the limit of the concessions to which Czechoslovakia may be reasonably expected to go, the desire to placate Hitler at any cost is so great that the present plan has been actually received in London with less approbation than the last one and it is being suggested that it would be necessary for Czechoslovakia to make yet more sacrifices. An official communique issued by the British Foreign Office this afternoon gives a lukewarm blessing to the plan and suggests, not that it represents the further limit of concessions but merely a basis for further negotiations. That is to say, the Czechoslovakian Government is to be driven more inexorably along the road to self-destruction.

Suspicions About Britain

It is doubtful, however, whether the Czechoslovak Government will continue to allow itself to be bullied not only by Germany but also by the British Empire. They have till now complied with British demand for surrender to Hitler in the hope that after a certain point the British Government could be relied upon to stand by them. They are now beginning, however, to suspect that the British may be treating them in exactly the same way as Abyssinia and China, for instance, have been treated by the National Government—that is to say, with allegedly friendly inducements and promises ending finally in betrayal. More and more the press and the public of Czechoslovakia are becoming impatient of the attitude of the British Government and the demand is growing for a less submissive line to be taken by the Czechoslovak Government. As one paper in Prague put it, "it is time that we cease to depend so much on the Western Powers and turn our eyes a little more in the direction of our ally in the East."

Runciman Mission

It seems probable that Lord Runciman will be engaged feverishly during the next day or two in attempting to bully the Prague Government into complete surrender. It is known that Hitler may make a pronouncement on this question on the last day of the Nazi Party Congress at Nuremberg on Monday next. In order to ensure that the German Dictator is in the best possible humour when he opens his mouth on that fateful day the British Government is striving with all its power to be in position to inform Hitler before then that he can have what he wants. To this end the pressure of the Runciman Mission at Prague would be multiplied and intensified. What form it will take is indicated by the leading article in this morning's "Times," which proposes that although Czechoslovakia has already made great sacrifice, she should make still greater one and consent to a complete cession of all the Sudeten German areas to Nazi Germany. Hitler himself, it is reported, may demand, if necessary, a plebiscite in the Sudeten areas. Whatever the outcome, it is obvious that nothing will be left undone by Mr. Chamberlain's Government to enable Herr Hitler to establish his power over Eastern Europe without the necessity of having to fight for it.

Freethinkers' Congress

The 25th Congress of Freethinkers which opens in London next Friday has been hailed by Conservatives as another attempt by Moscow to undermine the foundation of British life. This is, of course, a pure canard. The world union of freethinkers unites all on a basis of political neutrality, except in so far as political activity encroaches on free thought. It is, for instance, the enemy of Totalitarianism, as it believes that Fascist and Nazis he suppressed all free thought organisations within their frontiers, and it holds that war is the negation of any sort of freedom, in particular, freedom of mind. It states that, in view of the outrageous attacks recently made on the union, it has always proclaimed the right of the individual to worship or not as he pleases, and that two years ago, at the Prague Congress, a protest was passed condemning the persecution of Protestants and Catholics in Germany. Active supporters of these Congresses have been Briand, President Masaryk and President Benes. By inviting well-known progressive thinkers the Congress provides a stock-taking of modern trends of thought, knowledge and opinions, and delegates will return to their countries with fresh inspiration and renewed vigour in the movement. Professor J. B. S. Haldane and Professor Levy will discuss "Science and the Churches" at the forthcoming Congress. G. D. H. Cole and John Langdon Davies will speak on "Free Thought and the Struggle for Peace and Liberty," and W. B. Curry, Headmaster of Dartington Hall, will speak on "Youth, the Schools, and Free Thought." Among other speakers will be Professor Leuba, and Dr. Zavadosky, Director of the Biology Museum in Moscow. Dr. Zavadosky will read a paper in which there are interesting stories of revival of the seemingly dead, including an amazing piece of surgery performed on a man with a bullet in his heart, in which the patient's heart was artificially stopped, the bullet removed, and his heart once more set beating.

Sarosh K. R. Cama Prize Essay

The Governing Body of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute and Library reinvites the Prize Essay on the following subject to be subinitted by the 31st August, 1939, the prize being of Rs. 200:—

"English translation of the following Pahlavi Texts from the 'Zand-i Khurtak Avistak', edited by Ervad B. N. Dhabhar, M.A. (pp. 84-141), discussing how far the Pahlavi translation represents the correct interpretation of the Avestan texts from the standpoint of philology and modern research:

Yasts: Hormazd, Ardibehest, Saros Hadokht, Saros der sap, Hom, Vanant and Behram."

Should the essay or essays fail to come up to the standard required for the prize, the Governing Body may not give the full prize or any prize as announced.

The competitors must submit their essays to the undersigned with their noms-de-plume only written on the front page. Full names and addresses must be sent in a separate cover bearing the noms-de-plume only on the outside.

DR. S. K. CHATTERJI

Visits Several Countries Of Europe

BERLIN, Aug. 28.
(By Air Mail).

Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji and Major P. Bardhan made a short tour of Scandinavia. They visited Osle and Stockholm, after having participated in the Second International Congress for Anthropology at Copenhagen.

At Osle Professor Georg Morgenstierne of the University of Oslo and of the Institute for Comparative Enthnology received them and helped to make their stay exceedingly profitable. Professor Morgenstierne is an eminent Indologist and Iranist who has made important contributions to the linguistics of the Indo-Iranian border languages. Through his friendly offices, the Indian visitors met a few Norwegian intellectuals. It being the summer vacation when most people are out of town, no lectures could be arranged for Professor Chatterji. Madam Andrea Butenschon, a highly cultured Swedish lady, a great admirer of Rabindranath and a friend of the eminent Norwegian sculptor Gustav Vigeland, enabled Professor Chatterji (who had met Madame Butenschon in Paris in 1922) to visit the atelier of Vigeland, where the master is at work on his stupendous Monument to Humanity conceived in a vast and elaborate scale and executed in scores of stone and bronze figures and groups celebrating the joys and sorrows, the sufferings and triumphs of man. Professor Chatterji also met Professor Emil Smith (Professor of Greek at Oslo) and his wife. Major Bardhan visited the most important hospitals at Oslo, and was present at interesting operations at the Commune Hospital in that city.

At Stockholm, Professor Chatterji and Major Bardhan saw all the important museums, including the world-famous open-air museum of Swedish life and culture at Skansen. Dr. Helmer Smith, Professor of Sanskrit at the University of Upsala, who is well-known as a specialist in Pali and Prakrit and whom Professor Chatterji has known from his student days in Paris invited them to his beautiful country house near Stockholm, and Professor Lindblom, Director of the Ethnological Museum of Stockholm and his assistants and associates received Doctor Chatterji and Major Bardhan very cordially. Dr. Lindblom expressed a desire to have a closer co-operation between Swedish and Indian scholarship in the science of Anthropology through exchange of publications and through scientific contributions from Indian scholars to Swedish journals and "vice versa." Major Bardhan also visited hospitals and observed surgical operations.

From Stockholm the Indian visitors went to Helsinki (Helsingfors), the capital of Suomi (Finland).

IN WARSAW AND BERLIN.

They then went to Warsaw where two days were spent. Dr. C. Regamey of the Oriental Institute of the Pilsudski University of Warsaw, who was familiar with Dr. Chatterji's work, was away, but Prof Chatterji and Major Bardhan were happy to find a fellow-countryman of theirs, Mr. Hiranmay Ghoshal from Bhatpara, near Calcutta, established as Lektor or Lecturer in Sanskrit, Hindi and Bengali at the University.

From Warsaw Professor Chatterji and Major Bardhan have arrived in Berlin "en route" to the X (10) International Congress of Orientalists, which takes place at Brussels from the 4th to the 10th of September. Prof. Chatterji is staying at Berlin for a fortnight, while Dr. Bardhan has left for Prague, Vienna and Budapest.

After the Brussels Conference, Professor Chatterji will go to Paris to copy a Bengali manuscript at the Bibliotheque Nationale, and Major Bardhan will proceed to Edinburgh. They intend leaving for India in the third week of September, to be back in Calcutta before the Puja is over.—United Press.

KHARE MUST RETRACT BASELESS STATEMENTS

(Continued from Page 14).

has cast aspersions right and left on his erstwhile colleagues in the Congress. Where he voluntarily sent in his resignation to the Governor on 22nd July he now says that we only humiliated with him before the latter. He sees everything distorted and cannot, therefore, realise that the drastic action taken by the Working Committee has saved the Congress in the C. P. from utter disaster. By his action in resigning he must have raised himself in the estimation of the Governor at the time though he does not realise it.

RUTHLESS CRITICISM.

Dr. Khare has indulged in a ruthless criticism of Mahatma Gandhi also, but considering the circumstances, his advice was the best and the Doctor should have acted in accordance with it. And regarding Mahatmaji's draft, it should be clear to every impartial mind that everything that he added to Dr. Khare's draft is wholly justified by the bare narrative of facts.

From the foregoing narrative it should be clear to every impartially-minded man that there is no justification whatsoever for the impression that may exist in any quarter that justice has not been done to Dr. Khare.

APPEAL TO DR. KHARE.

But I desire to conclude with a personal note. Everybody knows my relations with Maharashtra and Maharashtrians. Dr. Khare is not only a Maharashtrian but also a friend of mine. He has other friends also on the Working Committee. He must know that neither Mahatma Gandhi nor we could do him injustice or be influenced by anybody into doing it. I realise that he believes that he has been wronged. Many others before have sincerely believed themselves to be wronged, though they have been in the wrong. As a friend I would request him to retract the wholly baseless statements he has so recklessly beent making and work as a disciplined Congressman and I have no doubt that he will have the sympathy, goodwill and support not only of friends, but even of those who may appear to be against him to-day.

Copra Exchange In Bombay

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

The suggested establishment of a copra exchange in Bombay is not likely to fructify, as it would not suit the interests of Bombay. This was the opinion expressed by Mr J. M. Kantavala, the Ceylon Trade Commissioner in the course of an interview. He proceeded to explain that India was not producing enough copra to cope with the requirements of her expanding industries, and further that Ceylon copra was at present considerably cheaper than Indian copra and its importation in the circumstances would continue. An exchange was usually set up to handle internal products and not imported goods. He further pointed out that nearly all the cocoanut grown in India was in the South Indian states, and hardly any was grown in British territory. Ceylon had all along suggested a round table conference whereby the representatives of both the countries could devise ways and means for creating a larger consumption of both Ceylon and Indian copra, but the Indian interests had hitherto found themselves unable to cooperate. Incidentally referring to the allegations of dumping against Ceylon, Mr. Kantavalla pointed out that Ceylon was in contrast to India spending thousands of rupees by the way of research work and that Ceylon's contribution to the total annual imports of copra in the world was only about 1/15th and that the chief competition came from the Philippine Islands and the Dutch East Indies.—A. P.

ADULT EDUCATION.

Information regarding adult education carried on in the province of Bombay is being collected on behalf of the Indian Adult Education Conference. All persons and institutions carrying on all types of Adult Education—both for men and women who could not be written to for want of knowledge about them, and all those who have been written to but have not replied should kindly send information about their work before the end of September to Miss Godavari Gokhale, Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, Bombay 4. Copies of the questionnaire will be sent, if desired.

SARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD. BOMBAY.

The report for the year ended 30th June 1938 reveals an all round progress. The paid-up Capital and Reserves have increased from Rs. 81,000 to Rs. 1,10,200. Total Deposits exceed Rs. 9-1/4 lakhs, more than three-fourths of which are from members. Loans and overdrafts granted to 312 members against approved securities amount to Rs. 2½ lakhs, while cash and liquid Investments are of the total value of over 7½ lakhs.

Net profits amount to Rs. 10,321 out of which dividend at 6-1/4 per cent is recommended to be paid to the shareholders, as in the past 16 years, and over Rs. 5,000 will be transferred to various Reserves to strengthen the financial position of the Bank.

All India Weather

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, Sept. 18.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall	Past 24 hours. Since June 1.	Departure from normal.
Agra	102	73	—	17.1	—5.3
Amraoti	83	68	0.7	37.0	+11.2
Akola	83	69	1.1	38.1	+13.6
Ahmedabad	94	74	—	19.1	—7.9
Ajmer	100	79	—	8.4	—9.5
Ahmednagar	81	67	—	27.8	+12.3
Ambala	99	75	—	18.6	—3.7
Allahabad	90	78	—	48.5	+16 3
Benares	89	77	0.1	34.3	+1.6
Bareilly	95	77	—	33.6	—2.6
BOMBAY	84	77	—	73.1	+8.9
Bangalore	81	66	0.1	22.2	+5.4
Bhopal	94	33	—	46.1	—
Baroda	94	74	—	32.2	—
Belgaum	78	68	0.1	26.7	—10.1
Bahavalpur	102	74	—	4.7	+0.9
Bijapur	78	72	—	19.0	+7.0
Bellary	85	73	T	14.8	+5.7
Bhavnagar	96	72	—	18.5	-0.7
Chittagong	81	73	2.6	81.8	+11.3
Calcutta	89	79	—	27.0	—16.3
Cuttack	—	—	—	—	—
Cawnpore	95	79	—	47.8	+17.5
Calicut	82	75	T	99.5	+14.4
Colombo	84	74	1.0	14.5	—5.3
Cheerapunji	66	63	24.7	432.2	+182.3
Cocanada	89	78	0.4	27.3	+8.0
Cochin	80	74	0.2	60.3	—9.7
Dehra Dun	88	69	—	77.2	+5.7
Delhi	97	75	—	9.3	—12.2
Dehra I. Khan	99	79	—	3.0	—3.1
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—
Desa	92	70	—	19.5	—3.1
Dalhousie	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Sandeman	92	62	—	3.8	—1.4
Gorakhpur	86	77	T	55.3	+15.7
Hyderabad (Dn.)	85	72	—	22.1	—0.1
Hyderabad (Sind)	96	75	—	3.5	—2.3
Indore	89	71	—	42.6	+13.8
Jhansi	97	78	—	34.6	+3.3
Jubbulpore	91	74	0.2	53.6	+5.9
Jacobabad	102	76	—	1.0	—1.3
Jaipur	104	78	—	11.8	—9.8
Karwar	79	71	0.3	83.4	—21.6
Karachi	84	77	—	4.3	—1.5
Kodaikanal	65	53	1.0	22.4	+1.3
Khandwa	91	75	—	30.4	+5.4
Lucknow	91	77	0.1	54.9	+22.6
Ludhiana	101	75	—	8.1	—12.9
Lahore	102	72	—	7.0	—7.6
Lyallpur	105	75	—	5.7	—5.1
Multan	106	73	—	3.0	—1.9
Mysore	82	67	—	10.9	—0.9
Madras	92	75	T	13.7	+0.2
Maymyo	—	—	—	—	—
Marmagoa	76	71	0.2	68.2	—
Malegaon	89	71	—	22.2	+6.0
Mussoorie	69	59	—	54.7	—14.1
Mahableshwar	68	62	0.2	240.0	—8.2
Murree	67	54	—	40.4	+5.7
Mount Abu	82	68	—	38.1	—18.5
Masulipatam	88	76	1.0	22.5	+0.4
Mandalay	89	78	—	13.7	—2.8
Mangalore	76	74	0.9	110.6	+6.8
Meerut	—	—	—	16.7	—9.0
Mercara	69	62	0.2	106.7	+6.0
Nagpur	89	77	T	50.1	+9.8
Cotacamund	65	51	T	21.5	—8.4
Patna	88	79	0.2	54.5	+15.3
Peshawar	96	68	—	3.4	—1.0
Poona	78	71	0.1	18.6	+0.4
Pachmarhi	82	66	0.2	72.4	+5.8
Port Blair	87	78	—	71.1	+9.6
Quetta	85	42	—	1.0	—
Ranchi	—	—	—	—	—
Rawalpindi	100	72	—	33.1	+11.1
Rangoon	87	78	0.5	69.9	+0.3
Ratnagiri	80	75	0.4	114.1	+23.6
Rajkot	95	71	—	18.6	—5.1
Sialkot	100	74	—	27.6	+5.7
Srinagar	81	49	—	6.4	—0.6
Sholapur	90	71	0.3	33.0	+14.2
Shillong	68	63	3.2	64.1	+12.9
Simla	72	60	—	40.7	—5.4
Surat	90	76	—	39.5	+2.4
Salem	93	74	0.1	21.6	+4.0
Trichinopoly	95	77	0.1	11.6	+1.9
Trivandrum	84	75	—	25.0	—2.5
Vizagapatam	86	76	1.2	20.3	+0.7

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19-1-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.010 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.8 degrees 1.4 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.2 degrees 1.8 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 111 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 9.06 inches

Total rainfall during the year 74.44 inches.

Weather remark: Drizzle.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 19-9-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.76 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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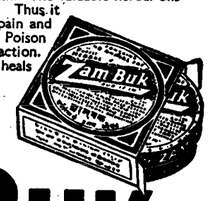

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COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Perfect Roll Campaign

The Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. Municipal Election Propaganda Committee have issued the following Press note:—

In order to make the forthcoming Municipal elections in our Primus Urba successful, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committees has appointed a Municipal Election Propaganda Committee. A conference of the Secretaries of the said Committee and office-bearers and members of the various Dist. Congress Committees in our City was convened at the Congress House recently.

We are glad that the citizens of Bombay are found to levince a great interest in the enection campaign. The provisional rolls are ready and are exhibited at the B. P. C. C. office at Congress House and in the offices of the District Congress Committees. The Municipal franchise has been widened and it would be the duty of every citizen, man and woman, old or young, to see that their names are entered in the Municipal rolls. The conference informal as it was, was convened with a view to device ways and means as to how to co-ordinate all elements in our city to secure a perfect drive so as to capture as many seats on the Great Corporation as possible for the Congress. Our experience at the time of the Assembly elections have shown us that our City is not less Congress-minded and if we can secure the desired drive, we can undoubtedly manage to sweep the polls. Municipal administration is no small affair in as much as it has a revenue of 2 to 3 crores to administer.

PERFECT ROLL CAMPAIGN

The main problem before us to-day is how to make the perfect-roll campaign successful. Perfect-roll will form the chief plank in our campaign. We have only three weeks before us now to make the provisional rolls a perfection and get all errors of omission and commission corrected. There must not be a single citizen—man and woman—entitled to the vote—left out from the rolls. Vote is a sacred right, and there must be keenness in the part of everyone of us to see that we exercise it to the interests of the poor. We, therefore, earnestly hope that all citizens will extend to us their help and co-operation in this laudable object. They can do so in many ways. Their first and the foremost duty is to run to their respective Congress Committee offices and to ascertain that their names are on the rolls. If any name is found to have been omitted, the office-bearers of the District Congress Committees will help him or her to get it inserted in right time. We are conscious of the fact that this task is tremendous and individual citizen will not be competent to cope up with it. Different organisations and institutions shall have to voluntarily take upon themselves the onerous task. The Congress Committees will place at their disposal all their resources. such a co-ordination of efforts will be most welcome. Young men and students eager to serve the Congress and their City must go round their buildings and the surrounding ones, take down the names of all the tenants and look up the rolls at the Congress Committee offices in their respective wards that all names are included in the rolls. Landlords of big estates can as well help us, if they want to, by sending us a list of all the tenants that inhabit their buildings. Such a co-operation is most needed to make the perfect roll campaign a great success and we earnestly approach, with full confidence, all the citizens of this Great City of ours to extend to us their perfect co-operation and help sought in our task in all manners indicated above.

Support To Arab Cause

The Consul General for Iraq writes:—

"I give below the text of telegram sent by all "Hakhams" and notables of Iraqi Jews in Baghdad to (1) British Secretary of State for the Colonies and (2) League of Nations Secretariat, protesting against the situation in Palestine and supporting the Arab cause.

The Jews of Iraq strongly disapprove of the Zionist policy and heartily support their brethren—the Arabs of Palestine; invoking you to do justice to the Arab cause and restore peace and security in the Arab East."

TABLIGUL-ISLAM CONFERENCE

Mr. Noor Mohammed "Naz" writes:—

The above Anjuman is one of the few institutions in Bombay which has rendered good services to the Muslim Community. Twice a year this Anjuman arranges Id prayers at the Azad Maidan with public subscription, and every year the "Prophet Birth day" is being celebrated on the grandest possible scale at C. J. Hall with the public subscription. A few months ago a "Tabligh" conference was called in Bombay when Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur (Hyderabad), Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, M.L.A. (Central), Maulana Md. Bakhsh Muslim, etc., were invited to take part in the deliberation.

"I fail to understand as to why the Jt. Secretaries, namely, Maulana Khujandi, Mr. Zackeri Maniar and Mr. Sayed Md. Ba-alvi, have not yet published the accounts of the above Anjuman. I am sure and even certain that they may be having proper accounts. But it being a public institution it is the duty of the Jt. Secretaries to publish the accounts at their earliest opportunity."

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LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS UP

Base Metals Firm On Trade Demand

LONDON BULLION EASY

BOMBAY, Sept. 19.

NEW YORK COTTON

The cotton displayed better tone to-day following steadiness of Liverpool on better political atmosphere. The sentiment remained cheerful throughout.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

To-day markets displayed good feeling but business was moderate. Basemetals improved considerably on trade demand.

Gilt-edged securities and Oil shares after being firmer became easier.

BULLION.

London gold lost 2 1|2d. to-day. Owing to poor support and selling pressure, silver also registered a sharp fall.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, Sept 19

Previous closing	7.74
To-day's opening	7.82
Difference	+.08
To-day's closing	7.78
Difference	+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, Sept 19

Previous closing	4.61
To-day's opening	4.59
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	4.57
Difference	—04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939 ..... Rs. 151

N Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 19

The trading in New York cotton began with October quoting at 7.82 i.e. eight points higher than the previous close.

Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and trade price-fixing with some covering. On further local support October price rose to 7.85 with steady undertone.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Sept. 19.

To-night Broach April/May opened at Rs. 151-4. After touching to Rs. 151-2, the price advanced to Rs. 152-4, but closed slightly lower at Rs. 151-12. New York October position was nine points higher.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 19

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (7.84/7.84) 7.83/7.82
December (7.88/7.88) 7.85/7.83
January (7.86/7.86) 7.83/7.83

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 19

American October (4.61) 4.56
American January (4.68) 4.65
Egyptian November (6.80) 6.80
Egyptian January (7.00) 7.00

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Sept 19

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-0) 2-0
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2) 1-9 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C I. F. Continent New Crop September October (£19 1/8 sellers) £19 sellers
Dunlop September (£21 3/4) £21 3/4
Lightning September (£20 1/4) £20 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 15/16 value) 8 paid and buyers
Forward January March (8 1/8 paid and sellers) 8 3/16 paid and sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay September October (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta September (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata September £11 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£10 3/8 sellers) £10 1/2

METALS

Tin (£194 1/2 buyers £194 3/4 sellers. Barely steady) £196 1/4 buyers £196 1/2 sellers. Firmer.
Lead (£15 13/16 buyers £15 15/16 sellers. Steady) £16 1/8 buyers £16 3/16 sellers. Very steady
Electrolytic Copper (£47 3/4 to £48 3/4) £48 1/4 to £49 1/4
Iron (112) 112

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Sept 19

Liverpool wheat market closed today at October 61 7/8.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, Sept 19

Previous closing	4.79 11/16
To-day's opening	4.80 3/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.80 5/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept 19

Previous closing	4.80.12
To-day's opening	4.80.00
To-day's closing	4.80.37

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Sept 19

Previous closing	178.31
To-day's opening	178.31
To-day's closing	178.31

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 19

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.80.00 and then improved to 4.80.43 on scattered support with subsequent changes restricted.

Franc opened at 178.31 and continued steady with no further fluctuations.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.304) 13.304
New York on Bombay (35.84) 35.83
Berlin on Bombay (89 1/4) 89 1/2
London on Milan (91.22) 91.27
London on Shanghai (0-8 3/4 nominal) 0-8 3/4 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-4-9 1/2) £7-4-7
Silver (19 9/16d.) 19 1/4d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 to 1 per cent) 1 to 1 per cent
4 months (1 3/16 to 1 3/16 per cent) 1 3/16 to 1 3/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Sept 19

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Little general buying. Poor support. Bears covered. American trade bought at the decline."

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 19

Spot	(19 9/16d) 19 1/4d—5/16
Forward	(19 5/16d) 19 1/16d—1/4

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 19

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-4-8 1/2) £7-4-7.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Sept 19

Silver ready	51 10 0
Silver Asho	51 8 0
Silver Kartak	51 7 0

GOLD

Gold ready	36 0 0
Gold Asho	36 1 0
Gold Kartak	36 1 3
Sovereign	23 8 6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 19

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December 61 3/4. The trading was quiet with movements regulated by orders with rates generally slightly higher, but operators were cautious.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 19

Chicago wheat opened with September at 0.65 1/2. Prices declined on local liquidation and selling influenced by lower outside markets with the rate later falling to 0.63 1/2.

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept 19

3 1/2 per cent Govt. paper closed at Rs. 95-13 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, Sept 19

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £89

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday September 8	£92 1/4
Friday September 9	£91 3/4
Monday September 12	£90 1/2
Tuesday September 13	£90
Wednesday September 14	£86
Thursday September 15	£89
Friday September 16	£89

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept 19

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£98) £98
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£88) £89
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112) £112
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£116) £116
4 per cent Indian Stock (1948-53 (£106) £105
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£109) £109
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£100) £101

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£104) £104

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£72) £71 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£98 1/2) £98 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 1/2) £103 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110) £110
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£99 5/8) £99 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 1/4) £107 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 19

London stock exchange showed some bright features but business was quiet.

Giltedged securities displayed some steadiness but the enquiry was limited. Three and half per cent quoted at £89 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (12-3) 12-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (53-10 1/2) 53-10 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) dol 4 3/8
Elec Music Industry (11-3) 11-3
Princhin Johnson (25-6) 25-6
Imperial Chemical (29-9) 29-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (60-6) 61-3
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£23) £22 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (27) 27
Unilever Ordinary (34-9) 34-4 1/2
Ford Motors (16-4 1/2) 16-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£39 1/2) £39 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (99-4 1/2) 100-7 1/2
Carreas A (£7 1/4) £7 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (133-9) 135-0
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (20-0) 20-0
Distillers (93-0) 93-0
Bredford Dye (3-4 1/2) 3-4 1/2
British Celanese (2-9) 2-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (35-6) 35-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (30-0) 30-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-3) 2-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-0) 19-9 Ex Div.
Inter Nickels (dol 49) dol 49
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (45) 45

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-6) 17-6
Donaro Tea (36-0) 35-0
Empire of India (25-0) 25-0

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-3) 26-3
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-3) 27-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (41-3) 40-0 Ex Div
Burma Corporation (9-3) 9-3
Rio Tintos (£12 1/4) £12 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (50-7 1/2) 51-10 1/2
Rand Mines (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16 7/8) £16 7/8
Associated Portland Cement (75) 75-0
Trinidad Leasehold (96-3) 95-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (£11 1/4) £11 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 27-6
Union Corporation (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-3) 21-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (96-10 1/2) 95-7 1/2
Burma Oil (87-6) 87-6
Mexican Eagle (3-6) 3-9
Shell Transport (84-4 1/2) 83-9
Royal Dutch (£36 3/4) £36 3/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£34 1/4) £33 3/4
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£12 3/4) £12 1/2
London North Eastern Def (£2 5/8) £2 5/8
Southern Def (£11 1/8) £11 1/8
London Transports 5 per cent (£123 1/2) £123 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£75) £75

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Sept 19

Wheat September	4 2 3
Wheat January	4 4 0
Wheat May	3 2 6
Linseed September	7 0 9
Linseed May	4 12 3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Huge Increase In War Risk Insurance Rates

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Sept 19

On the Stock Exchange new account opened normally with supply and demand about equal. Prices generally showed small improvements, though closing rather below the day's best levels.

Commodities: Base metals were firm and improved on trade demand, but business in other commodities was restrained pending publication of the new minimum rates for war risk insurance. New schedule rates which circulated by Lloyds, late in the afternoon, revealed increases which in some cases amount to forty times the former rates.

Wall Street opened firm and then quiet.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 19

U S Common New Stock (dol 55 1/4) dol 55
General Motors (dol 43 3/4) dol 43 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 31 5/8) dol 32 3/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Sept 19

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton January	13 13 0
Punjab January	12 12 0
Desi American January	17 0 0
Tone: Quiet.	
Wheat September	20 10 6
October	20 13 0
November	21 3 9
July	23 7 9
Tone: Steady	
Gram September	27 10 6
October	27 13 3
November	28 4 0
July	23 9 6
Toria September	33 0 0
November	33 9 0
February	32 9 0
Cottonseed Sept	15 10 0
January	15 7 3

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Sept 19

Jutes ruled quiet but steady and business was limited. Coals revealed no fresh feature. Teas were dull. In the miscellaneous section, the speculative issues opened quieter to-day but steadied up towards the close, among other industrials, B. I. Corporation and Rohtas Industries were a shade steady. Government securities also opened weak, but recovered towards the close.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 96; 3 per cent G P 85/3; five per cent loan 1945/55 115 small lot.

Bank: Reserve Bank 114/8.

Railway: Ahmadpur Katwa Riv 93

Cotton: Kesoram 6/12.

Coals: Bengal 328; Burrakur 13/13/4; do pref 134 small lot; Burra Dhemo 3/3; Equitable 36/4; Jainty Central 1/15; Katras Jherriah 27/4; Union 27/6 c div; West Jamuria 31/6.

Jutes: Anglo India 302 small lot; do pref 149; Auckland 168/8 small lot; Clive 22/4 small lots; Craig Annas 10; Dalhousie 303/8; Howrah 49/4; Hukumchand 6/2; Kamarhatty 467; Kanknarrah 362; Megna 21/8; National 21/8 small lots; Presidency 3/7.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6/5; Consolidated Tin 5/5; Indian Copper 2/5; Rhodesia Copper 1/7; Dalmia Cement ord 10/4; do defd 3/2; do pref 92; Bengal Chemical ord 320; Bengal Telephone pref 14/2; Benares Electric 13; Indian Iron 31/10; Indian St Wagon ord 43 small lots; Marshalls 1/12; Saram Eng b; National Iron and Steel 4/2; Steel Corpn ord 7/15; do pref 86 small lot; B I Corpn ord 3/6; do pref 154; Calcutta Ice 5; Dunlop Rubber first pref 129/8; Macfarlane ord 5; New India Investment 22; Rohtas Industries 25/6; British Burma Petrol 3/6; Shree Gopal Paper ord 7/2; Titaghur Paper A ord 15 small odd lot; Bengal Timber ord 168; do pref 161 small lot; India General Navigation ord 98; Balrampore sugar 10 small odd lot; Buland 12/8; Murree Brewery 13/6; Samastipore 4/10.

Teas: East India 7/12; Ethelbarj 8/14; Ranicherra 11/4.

Debentures: Four per cent 1909/38 Calcutta Municipal 99/8 small lot; 5 1/2 per cent 1938/53 Carew and Co 104/8; 5 1/4 per cent 1939/50 Rohtas Industries 101/8.—A. P.

Bombay Cotton Statistics

Receipts from 1st September to 15th September 1938 34,208
Same time previous season 12,905

Exports from 1st September to 15th September 1938

	1938	1937
United Kingdom	418	797
Continent	2,347	14,575
China	1,000	11,482
Japan	31,595	5,740
Coast Ports	1,892	2,464
U. S. A.	...	...
	37,252	35,058

Total exports by rail 1st September to 15th September 1938 13,730
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September to 15th September 1938 34,798
Same period last year 32,264
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 15th September 1938 811,463
Same time last year 584,456

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts of cotton from U-country from 1st September to 8th September 1938 202,176
Same time previous season 109,022
Total cotton shipped from 1st September 1938 to 1st September 1938 ...
Same time previous year 468

DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO. LTD.

Directors Report

The Directors of the Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd. have issued the following report for the period ending 17 Aug. This Bank is expected to be on the Scheduled list shortly:—

Although the period is indeed short, yet your Directors feel that the Bank has made good progress and headway, and they have thought it fit to place before you a short account of its administration and operation and to submit to you this Report for your information by calling the First Ordinary General Meeting at rather an early date.

As the Members are aware the Authorised and Subscribed Capital of the Company is Rs. 20 Lakhs divided into 200 Founders Shares of Rs. 50 each and 380 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 5,000 each. All the said Shares have been allotted subject to payment in cash. No Shares have been allotted for any consideration other than cash. The total amount of cash received by the Company is Rs. 6,25,000.

There have been no arrears due on calls, all the calls having been duly paid up. No underwriting contracts have been entered into and no commission or brokerage was paid in connection with the issue of Shares to anyone.

Directors, in pursuance of Clause III (1) of the Memorandum of Association and Clause 4 of the Articles of Association, acquired and took over as a going concern the Banking business of Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee Banking Company together with all its assets and liabilities. This included their Small Silver Bar business together with its 149 selling-agents spread over the whole of India and the full benefit of its Trade Mark which has been Registered under No. 2485.

BANK'S BUILDING

The Directors are pleased to inform you that in consultation with the Manager they thought it expedient to purchase the Property at 20-22, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, with the result that the Bank now has its own premises. The building is situated in a most central and important locality being very near to the important Banks. The area of the Property is about 352 square yards and has a ground and three upper floors. The whole ground floor is now occupied by the Bank.

The paid-up Capital of the Bank having exceeded Rs. 5 lakhs on the 17th August 1938, applications were made to the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, and The Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, New Delhi, under Section 42 (6) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the inclusion of your Bank in the list of Banks set out in the Second Schedule of the said Act.

SILVER BARS.

Arrangements are about to be made by which our Devkaran Nanjee 10 and 20-Tola Silver Bars having a fineness of .999 will now be also manufactured at the Royal Mint Refinery, London, in addition to being manufactured at H. M. Mint, Bombay. Our 50 and 100-Tola Bars are also under manufacture at the H. M. Mint, Bombay, and will be put on the market shortly. The Bank's Small Silver Bars Department has been making satisfactory progress and the response from the public to this venture has been promising. Your Directors have under consideration a scheme for Small Gold Bars and if it fructifies they hope to report upon it to you at the next General Meeting.

Although the Bank has only been operating for such a short period they consider that the foundation for a fine organisation has been laid, and thanks in no small measure to the efforts and organising ability of its Manager, the Bank is already in a position to handle most kinds of Banking business. The Bank has quite a good number of Current and Savings Bank Accounts. The Bank has made advances against Government Securities and Shares and has been prepared to advance on Silver and Gold. The Bank has established correspondents in London, New York, etc. It has at present no branches, but your Directors are considering the suggestion with regard to the opening of Branch Offices and hope that at the next General Meeting they will be able to report favourably in this direction.

PROFIT AND LOSS

With regard to the Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account, the Directors hope that it will enlighten you on the position of the Bank as on that date and the small profit of Rs. 1,473-14-2 will be considered by you satisfactory in view of the fact that the Bank was incorporated and commenced business so recently as on the 26th May. As one year has not still been completed since the Bank commenced business and as the Directors do not recommend paying any dividend, the Directors are advised that it is not necessary to carry 20 per cent. of the declared profit to the Reserve Fund at present in accordance with Section 277-K of the Indian Companies Act. The Directors therefore recommend that the amount of Rs. 1,473-14-2 shown as profit in the Profit and Loss Account be carried forward.

TATA STEEL PRODUCTS

Extension Of Delivery In Certain Cases

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Delivery of some of the Tata Iron and Steel products has been extended as follows:—

Heavy Structurals	February 1939
16" Bar Mill	January 1939
10" Bar Mill	March 1939

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Wheat	461 cwts.
Linseed	108,574 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	11 cwts.
Gingellyseed	212 cwts.
Groundnuts	13,155 cwts.
Castorseed	756 cwts.
Rice	23,232 cwts.
Myrabollams	334 cwts.
Cottonseed	2,957 cwts.
Gram	1,301 cwts.
Joowar	382 cwts.
Maize	29 cwts.
Barley	124 cwts.
Bajree	754 cwts.
Indian Sugar	20,803 cwts.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Sept 19

B I S N ss Itindia of 3964 reg tons, Captain R Trimble arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon, Galle, Colombo, Cochin, and Mangalore with general cargo

F F Campbell ss City of Birmingham of 3408 reg tons, Captain E G Chapman arrived from Montreal, via American Coast Ports, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

B I S N ss Warfield of 3805 reg tons Captain H Taylor arrived from Karachi with general cargo.

SAILED

T Morrison ss Jehangir of 2157 reg tons, Captain W F Clifton sailed for Jeddah and Red Sea Ports via Karachi with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 19-9-38.

SS City of Angra (J F) for Karachi, Port Said, Dunkerk and Liverpool.

S S Rajput (T M) for Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras and Calcutta.

S S Warfield (M M) for Europe and American Ports.

S S Itindia (M M) for Colombo, Coast Ports, Madras, Calcutta.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept 19

2 City of Birmingham 3408 Colombo, 20-9 F F Campbell
3 Urbino 3212 Karachi 20-9 K Nixon
5 Sutherland 2953 Hamburg 21-9 L Edwards.
14 Mirzapore 4135 Japan 21-9 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Barala 1899 P Gulf 21-9 M M
4 Vasna 2026 N F, N F M M
5 Elephanta 2695 Busra 22-9 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Hashemi 298 M Coast NF S Hassum
B Haideri 912 Karachi 20-9 S Hassum
C/R Jalajyoti 2698 Colombo 24-9 Scindia S N
F Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 19-9 T Morrison
K Rahamani 3291 NF NF T Morrison
P/O St. Dunstan 3566 Java 20-9 Grahams Trade

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathallan 6-10-38 P and O S N
Fushimi Maru 26-9-38 N Y Kaisha
Narkunda 13-10-38 P and O S N
Somali 7-10-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 22-9-38 P and O S N
Durenda 28-10-38 M M
Strathnaver 25-9-38 P and O S N
Ranpura 29-9-38 P and O S N

FROM HULL

City of Leicester 10-10-38 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

Cilicia 30-9-38 Anchor Line
City of Agra 21-9-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Braunfels 28-9-38 L Edwards
Wachtfels 9-10-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Teneriffa 21-9-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

City of Birmingham 20-9-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 17-10-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Alipore 23-9-38 P and O S N
Conte Verde 11-10-38 L Triestino
London Maru 23-9-38 O S Kaisha
Awata Maru 27-9-38 N Y Kaisya
Victoria 28-9-38 L Triestino
Tokushima Maru 30-9-38 N Y Kaisya

FROM BASRA

Barpeta 22-9-38 M M
Varsova 24-9-38 M M
Marienfels 20-9-38 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Cathay 8-10-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 24-9-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 15-10-38 M M
Takliwa 1-10-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Elhind 27-9-38 Scindia S N
Gurna 26-9-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Werdenfels 2-10-38 L Edwards
Rauenfels 28-9-38 L Edwards
Vita 22-9-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathnaver 1-10-38 P and O S N
Cathay 8-10-38 P and O S N
Behar 11-10-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 15-10-38 P and O S N
Warfield 28-9-38 M M
Strathaird 24-9-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Circassia 28-9-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Sutherland 21-9-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

City of Birmingham 22-9-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 11-10-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 28-9-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Fushimi Maru 27-9-38 N Y Kaisya
Conte Rosso 17-10-38 L Triestino
Alipore 8-10-38 P and O S N
Awata Maru 29-9-38 N Y Kaisya
Conte Bian Camano 3-10-38 Triestino
Ranpura 29-9-38 P and O S N
Somali 10-10-38 P and O S N
Mirzapore 21-9-38 P and O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Strathallan 6-10-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 22-9-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barala 21-9-38 M M
Elephanta 22-9-38 M M

FOR JAVA

St. Dunstan 19-9-38 G Trading

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 28-9-38 M M
Takliwa 12-10-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 19-9-38 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Elhind 28-9-38 Scindia S N
Vita 24-9-38 M M

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Kendenfels 16-9-3
S S Sophie Marie 17-9-38
S S Jalajyoti 17-9-38
S S Gogra 17-9-38
S S Vasna 19-9-38
S S Barala 19-9-38

EXPORTS

S S Warfield for London: 4720 bags linseed L Dreyfus; 2720 bags gr nut oil cake V Damoder; 6960 bags gr nut meal H Manilal; 1400 bags gr nut oil cake H Manilal; 55 drums castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills; 33 bales white ctn rags H J Kanji; 400 bags soapstone powder S Wallace; 3250 bags gr nut oil cake The Cotton Agents; 5620 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam; 333 bags kardi seed S M Rajgor; 20 bags herina powder S M Rajgor.

For Hull: 4720 bags linseed L Dreyfus; 15 bales fez cap cuttings H J Kanji; 668 bags crushed myrabollams P Mathradas; 2370 bags linseed The Cotton Agents; 1320 bags gr nut oil cake The Cotton Agents; 1280 bags myrabollams J Moolchand

For New Castle: 50 drums castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills.

For Antwerp: 93 bags gum M J Mowla; 23 bags gum H M S Shoostry.

For Havre: 741 bags mustardseed Volkart Bros; 76 bales raw cotton N Rajaram; 25 bales ctn waste clean P D Vora.

S S Sutherland for Rotterdam: 1000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy

For Hamburg: 330 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S City of Birmingham for Halifax: 850 pkts gr nut kernals M Bhuta.

For New York: 168 bags gum D Mavji

S S Murzapore for Kobe: 300 bales raw cotton G Dossa; 300 bales raw cotton V Ladha; 700 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan; 200 bales raw cotton A Pedar; 89 bales raw cotton B Gangadhar; 100 bales raw cotton Pehlavi Cotton.

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales raw cotton V Ladha.

S S City of Agra for Liverpool: 4388 bags gr.nut oil cake The Cotton Agents; 627 bags linseed oil cake The Cotton Agents; 102 bags old buffalo pickers N A Geria.

For Dunkirk: 110 bales raw cotton V Ladha.

IMPORTS

S S City of Kobe Agents J Finlay and Co from Hull: 125 casks corn syrup; 50 bundles protectors; 404 bundles stl bars; 969 drums paint; 235 loose dry distemper; 100 loose tees; 82 loosee angles; 50 loose plates; 52 loose flats; 486 loose channels; 1135 drums linsee dell; 213 drums turpentine substitute; 625 drums draft fluid; 98 brls alum;

From Middlesbrough: 181 loose steel joists; 1060 bags nicifas.

From Dunkirk: 132 pcs m s tubes; 986 pcs stl joists; 99 pcs m s plats; 738 pcs galvd plates.

From Naples: 9500 baskets potatoes.

From Port Sudan: 2250 bales cotton.

S S Conte Verde Agents L Triestino from Venice: 70 cases art silk yarn.

From Trieste: 75 bales paper; 120 cases elect machines and accees.; 200 cases figs; 94 cases glass bangles; 200 cases rayon yarn; 56 cases embd ctn piecegoods.

From Port Said: 400 cases figs.

S S Viceroy of India Agents M Mackenzie from London: 32 cases medicines; 78 cases provisions; 44 cases elect cable; 50 cases lime juice; 180 cases bottled lager; 47 cases printing paper; 66 cases gripe water; 80 cases asphalt mastic; 117 cases cigarettes; 100 rolls roofing felt; 335 cases biscuits; 54 cases ovaltine; 999 sacks portland cement; 61 cases bacon; 848 bundles tubes; 1413 bars silver; 574 cases whisky; 318 cases cocoa choc confy; 156 cases malted milk; 50 drums ships composition; 50 cases cond milk; 133 bundles bicycle rims; 120 bgs zinc oxide; 176 cases books; 59 drums paint; 41 bales floor covering; 680 loose tyres and wheels; 119 cases vinegar oil stores; 39 pkgs saloon m cars; 300 bags thermo laf lagging.

From Amsterdam: 65 cases cond milk.

From Charante: 168 cases brandy.

From Copenhagen: 50 cases beer.

From Marseilles: 44 cases aniline colours.

S S Cortellazzo Agents L Triestino from Alexandria: 650 bales cotton.

From Trieste: 52 pkgs machines; 4560 bags asbestos fibre; 70 cases chemical compound; 1230 bales paper; 315 cases glass bangles; 60 cases wire nails; 150 sheets asbestos cement; 291 bundles zinc iron tubes; 500 pieces steel poles; 39 cases iron machines parts.

From Venice: 1209 cases art silk yarn; 425 cases rayon yarn; 65 casks litharge; 131 cases glass beads; 50 bales shoddy and ctn rugs; 403 bags marble chips.

From Fiume: 50 bags wheat starch; 100 bags bone glue; 72 cases tissue paper; 3874 pieces pine rough boards.

From Brindisi: 1185 bags almonds.

Ceylon Share Market

COLOMBO, Sept 19

Share market:—

Ceylon Provincial Tea 15; Great Western Tea 47 1/2; Nyanza tea 9 1/2; Strathden tea 13; Arratennetea Rubber 6 1/2.

Talks To Journalists On Radio Matters

Representatives of several city newspapers were invited yesterday evening to a tea party by the members of the Committee of the All-India Radio Merchants' Association at the Cricket Club of India.

Mr. D. R. D. Wadia, Vice-president, Mr. E. P. Menon and others gave an informal talk on matters connected with broadcasting and the radio trade in India. Mr. Wadia, in giving a short history of the Association invited the co-operation of the press to ventilate the grievances of the dealers, the listeners and the public in general. The Association, he said was agitating for a reduction of duties on radio sets. The Association also contemplated the formation of an arbitration board with a view to helping the customers.

PROPOSED BULLETIN.

Mr. E. P. Menon observed that the Association proposed to bring out a bulletin in the near future and expressed the desirability of the leading newspapers to have a radio page.

Further Liquidation On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

CONFIDENCE SERIOUSLY DISTURBED BY ACUTE EUROPEAN SITUATION

Loan Support And Small Hedge Selling

Bombay, Sept. 19.

On Saturday though hedge selling was comparatively light on account of loan support, the N. Y. cotton markets confidence was seriously disturbed by the acute situation in Europe and the weakness of the stock market which led to a considerable amount of liquidation.

The market opened quiet. Long liquidation developed through Wall Street and commission houses which met with indifferent demand apart from scale-down trade fixing. General conditions offer little buying incentive other than at a discount at which contracts are selling compared with the Government loan price.

SPOT BASIS.

"Owing to the contention of spot houses that cotton on the basis of seven-eighths inch Middling cannot be purchased in the South under Government's average loan price of 8.30, the Spot Quotation Committee of the New York Cotton Exchange has decided to change the method of quoting spot from a basis over the October position to a more or less fixed nominal price to conform with the conditions in the spot market."

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The market eased on a limited response to the war scare with prices later rallying on the Berchtesgaden meeting. Although it is feared that any outbreak of hostilities will cut down European markets for cotton, it is believed that the extreme effects, felt at the outbreak of the world war when spot cotton in the South broke to five cents, would be modified by the stabilising influence of the loan.

A marked contraction of Southern hedging contributed to the resistance with trade absorption of near month liquidation and foreign purchasing of moderate Southern hedges in late months the chief trading features, although there were some evidences of outside buying around 7.75 cents.

The futures market is considered to be well liquidated in contracts with overhanging heavy long interest at the outbreak of the world war. In the meanwhile, sentiment is mixed. Some feel that in the event of an assurance of peace the market is entitled to a recovery based on general business improvement. Others anticipate the continuation of a trading market for the time being around the loan level.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of one point with October 7.84. There was steady selling and prices declined to 7.72. The market finally closed at a net decline of 8 to 11 points. Spot cotton was nominally up 30 points at 8.25c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 8 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 7.78c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with October 4.62. The market was dull and apathetic pending political developments. There was trade calling which met hedging of outsiders. The market closed unchanged to one point down. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 4.81d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was quietly steady. Giza futures closed one point up and Uppers were unchanged to one point higher. The Alexandria market was closed on Saturday.

WAR PROSPECTS.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., state:—

In all the commercial markets of the world it is a question frequently put by one person to the other whether the war will break out or whether it will be prevented? The next question that is also asked is that if the war breaks out what will be its effect on the markets? These are matters which are so complicated that no body will prefer to take the risk of giving his decision on them.

Naturally we would be inclined to believe that if there is a war, it would generally cause loss and misery. Causing loss and misery would mean that the purchasing power of the people will reduce, and disconfidence on trade and credits would increase. Under such circumstances it might become difficult to expect a good condition to arise or the prices to advance.

TRANSIT PROBLEM.

Looking on this from the opposite point of view it can also be said that in war time if the transit of goods from one country to the other is not totally stopped it certainly becomes difficult, expensive and risky. Consequently there remains the possibility of the prices of such commodities as are scarce, and in that especially of those that are needed in war, advancing and at times even beyond limit. On the other hand if export of any commodity is stopped in the same way, the effect on such export commodity would be reverse and to the same extent.

It is beyond our capacity to think of the purchasing power of the world, but we can say the purchasing power in our country is decreasing day by day. Even in the present circumstances of war gold is continuing to arrive from outside and the same is not readily absorbed in the market. We do not find it difficult to believe that this position presents a vivid picture of our financial aspect.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest (10 a.m.)	7.84+01
N. Y. October Lowest (11-44 a.m.)	7.72—11
Liverpool October Highest	4.62+01
Liverpool October Lowest	4.66—01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—There is probability of unsettlement until European situation clarified. Doubt further substantial declins on account of absorption into loan.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their foreign friend.

New York:—

(1) "End of the week hedge selling and liquidation due to European situation uncertainty. Small demand."

(2) "Speculative short selling hedge selling principal feature. Decline creating fresh buying. War rumours dominate market."

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., have received the following cables.

Garside.—Crop progressing favourably. Domestic mills unchanged. European cloth markets suspended by crisis. Markets dominated by unpredictable European crisis. Cotton situation different from 1914 due to big foreign production, huge surpluses. World war cut consumption sharply but brought inflation.

Weather Over U. S. A. Cotton Belt

Eastern:—Light rain. Jackonville (Georgia) 0.11 inches.

Central:—Generally fair.

Western:—Partly cloudy. Galveston (Texas) generally.

FORECAST.

Eastern:—Partly cloudy.

Central:—Fair and warmer.

Western:—Generally fair in East Texas. Scattered showers in West Texas.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Following a decline of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 151/2 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 150/4 on general long liquidation. Later on there was some covering and prices rallied to Rs. 150/8. The tone of the market continues easy and uncertain European political situation is restricting business.

Liverpool market was due to open to-day at a decline 4 points but it opened at a loss of 2 points. The local market was steady with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 150/12

Later Liverpool was 7 points down and the market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	151 0 0
Oomra D/J.	134 4 0
Bengal D/J	112 14 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept 19

	Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine	118/20	
Bengal Fine	115/16	+8 +6
Bengal F G	109/13	
C P 1	137/38	+15 +12
C P 2	133/35	+9 +7
Arvi	133/35	
Amraoti	133/35	
Ellichpur	133/35	
Berar	132/34	+5 +3
Khandesh	125/29	Par —8
Jalna Sailu	127/29	
Burwah Sanavad	131/33	
Khandwa	131/33	
Harda Khirkiya	131/33	
Mathia	115/20	
Malkapur	130/33	
Broach	139/41	
Punjab 4 F	161/66	
Punjab 289F	183/86	
Sindh N T	171/76	Ap/M
Kampala	257/59	+127
Jinja	244/46	
Navsari		
New Manza	243/45	

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Sept 19

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales 17-9-38	This year	Since 1st Sept.	Last year
Khandesh	8	104	
Central India	294	6,303	
Barsi and Nagar		386	28
Berar	144	1,240	
Central Provinces		1,710	
Total Oomras	446	9,748	28
Dholera	1,031	5,245	600
N W Provinces		2	
Rajputana		551	
Sind-Punjab	39	1,781	2,212
Broach	420	2,078	137
Coompta and Dharwar		1,952	1,077
Westerns Northerns	109	1,525	137
Cocoanada			12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		347	229
Egyptian, African and Sudan	8,056	22,704	9,064
Comilla, Burma, and other sorts			
Total	10,101	45,932	13,496

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 15th Sept

In full-pressed bales 17-9-38	This year	Last year
Europe	115	2,765	15,372
Japan and China	3,783	32,595	17,222
Coast Ports		1,892	2,464
Up-country by Rail		13,730	11,999
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		12,836	3,935
Total	3,898	63,818	50,992

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 17-9-38	869000	1515000
Receipts yesterday 17-9-38	34000	49000
Exports to date 17-9-38	446000	549000
Stock at Ports 16-9-38	2707000	1983000
Stock at Interior Towns 16-9-38	2195000	1049000
Stock at Liverpool 16-8-38	1164000	691000
Visible Supply 16-9-38	6140000	3966000
Quantity in sight 16-9-38	1489000	2141000
Quantity out of sight 16-9-38	984000	1062000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 16th Sept.	1,623
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	35,831
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	13,204
Increase	2,627

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

Oct. 139 Dec. 146 Jan. 150 March 150 May 157 July 158 at Cross Rate 4.79 11/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M 1939 151—Liverpool May 1939 4.66 Rs. 51 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1939 151—New York May 7.74 Rs. 28 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.79 11/16.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Broach A/M 1939 op 151 5/8; highest 152 1/4; lowest 151 3/8; closing 152 1/8

Oomra D/Jan. op 134 1/2; highest 135 1/4; lowest 134 1/2; closing 135 1/4.

Bengal D/Jan. op 113 1/4; highest 114 1/4; lowest 113 1/4; closing 114.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-10-38) Rs. 6 1/2

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 15 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

Weather cool, light rains in Eastern Belt. Forecast Western Belt generally fair, all balance entire Belt partly cloudy.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 19.

On Saturday London gold prices advanced one penny at £7-4-9 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 178.31 Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.79 11/16. London silver prices advanced 1/8d to 19 9/16 for spot while forward quotation improved 1/16d. to 19 5/16.

There was little general buying and the market steady. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal silver futures declined 50 to 90 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0.8 5/8. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover and quotations were as under:—

GOLD			
Ready		36	1 9
Ashwin delivery		36	2 0
Ashwin Teji-mandi		0	8 0
Kartik delivery		36	2 3
Kartik Teji-mandi		0	11 0
SILVER			
Ready		51	12 0
Ashwin delivery		51	12 0
Ashwin Teji-mandi		1	3 0
Kartik delivery		51	11 0
Kartik Teji-mandi		1	12 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept. 17.

September	42.20—90
December	40.50—50

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept. 19.

London market closed to-day.

Bombay Market—

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 42/0
Copper sheets	Rs. 40/14

COTTON MARKET HOLIDAY

The local cotton market will remain closed on Wednesday the 21st inst. being Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Sept. 17.

October	£10-7-6.
November	£10-6-3.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Castorseeds Sept.—			
Opening		28	14 6
Highest		29	0 0
Lowest		28	14 6
Closing		29	0 0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening		28	12 0
Highest		28	13 0
Lowest		28	11 0
Closing		28	12 0
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening		27	0 6
Highest		27	3 0
Lowest		26	15 0
Closing		26	15 0
Cottonseed Sept.—			
Opening		19	8 0
Highest		19	7 0
Lowest		19	2 0
Closing		19	2 0
Cottonseed Jan.—			
Opening		18	9 6
Highest		18	11 0
Lowest		18	9 3
Closing		18	10 0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

October	63 5/8d.
December	61 5/8d.
March	60 7/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Sept. 17.

September	dol 0.66 1/4.
December	dol 0.66 5/8.
May	dol 0.67 3/4.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-8.

Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-11.

Kesar Rs. 14-1.

Saraya Rs. 14.

Java Spot F 5.95.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, Sept 19

Yarn No. 6 1/2s October 101 December 100 February 101

Yarn No. 10 1/2s October 111 December 112 February 113

Yarn No. 20 1/2s October 150 December 151 February 152

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept. 19.

September	197.00
November	197.50
December	198.00—110
January	198.00
March	198.00

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Sept. 19.

November	49.70
December	49.90

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.56+4.
October	6.80+1.
November	6.80+1.
January 1939	7.00+1.
March	7.05+1.
May	7.02+1.
January 1940	7.23—0.
UPPERS—	
Spot	b.15—0.
October	6.02+1.
November	6.00+1.
January 1939	5.96+1.
March	5.96+1.
May	5.96—0.
July	5.97—0.

DROP IN GOVT. SECURITIES

Heavy General Selling

Bombay, Sept. 19.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	96/2
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/8
3 per cent 1963/65	97/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	105/4
4 per cent 1948 Bonds	107/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	118
3 per cent U P Bonds	97
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	102/12
5 per cent 1940/42 Loan	106/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	100/1
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	115/2
4 per cent 1968/68 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	100/8
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	109/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	108/8
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	129

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 95/12 and after declining to Rs. 95/8 improved to Rs. 96.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 19.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 1/16 to Nov 1/6 3/32 Dec/Aug

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 281 1/2

Bank's buying T T 277 3/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,813

Bank's buying T T 1,843

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 78

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 66 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 66

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 85 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 50 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 88 3/8

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.79.43 17th inst.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 19th inst.

Hongkong/London 1/2 31/32 19th inst.

Shanghai/London 0/8 5/8 19th inst.

Java/London 8.91 1/4 19th inst.

London/Paris 178.31 17th inst.

London/Belgium 28.41 1/4 17th inst.

London/Switzerland 21.29 17th inst.

London/Berlin 12.00 17th inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 17th inst.

London/New York 4.80.12 17th inst.

London/Amsterdam 8.92 1/4 17th inst.

London/Italy 91.22 17th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull, Uncertain.

Gold £7-4-8 1/2 16th inst.

Gold £7-4-9 1/2 17th inst.

Silver London Ready 19 7/16 16th inst.

Silver London Ready 19 9/16 17th inst.

Silver London Forward 19 1/4 16th inst.

Silver London Forward 19 5/16 17th inst.

Silver New York Ready 43 16th inst.

Silver New York Ready 43 17th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 15/16 per cent. 16th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 15/16 per cent 17th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent. 16th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/6 per cent 17th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Sept. 19.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

3 1/2 per cent Paper	96/4
4 per cent 1960-70	109/6
5 per cent 1945-55	115/2
BANKS.	
Bank of Baroda	112
Bank of Hindusthan	30/4
Bank of India	138
Central Bank	29
Imperial Bank F.P.	1540
Imperial Bank P.P.	370
Indian Overseas Bank	44
Reserve Bank	113/8
Union Bank	5/8
TEXTILES.	
Ahmd. New Textiles	5/5
Ambica	232/8
Arun	237/8
Arvind	1215
Asok	235
Bharatkhand	2525
Bombay Dyeing	882/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	188
Calico	540
Central India	250
Century	287/8
Colaba	153/2
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	355/10
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	160/10
Hukumchand	185
Indore	69/10
Jubilee	211/14
Khatau Makanji	126/4
Kohinoor	275
Laxmi Cotton	485
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	110
Morarji	140
Mysore	95/10
Nandlal Bhandari	91
New Great	226/14
Raipur	675
Rajnagar X.D.	240
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	2850
Simplex	85
Swadeshi	215
Vishnu	1227/8
HYDERABAD ELECTRICS.	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1442/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	151/14
Tata Power Ord.	1370
ELECTRICS.	
Ahmedabad Electrics	132/8
Ajmer Electrics	12/12
Bombay Suburban	140
Bombay Tram.	114/6
Surat Electrics	172/8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Air Services of India	6N
Alcock Ashdown	312/8
Associated Cements	111
Belapur	188/2
Bombay Burma New	173/2
Bombay Burma Old	518/12
Bombay Steam	215
Bombay Telephone	83/8
Br. B. Petrol	3/6
Burma Corporation	6/6
Dalmia Cement	10
Indian Bleaching	130
Industrial Investment Tr.	41/8
Indian Radio Ord.	395
Indian Radio Defd.	425
Indian Copper	2/5
Indian Iron	31/12
Mysore Sugar	27
Port Canning	14
Premier Construction	66
Rohtas Industries	24/4
Scindia Steam	19/2
Shivrajpur	41/4
Tata Oil	36
Tata Steel Ordy.	280/8
Tata Steel Defd.	1365
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	15
Howrah	49/10
Hukumchand	6/8
Kamarhatty	470
Kankanarrah	370
Lawrence	350
Reliance	62/12

SHARES DELIVERED

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Ordinaries	1165
Tata Deferreds	57

General Recovery In Steel Shares

CEMENT & BOMBAY BURMA SHARES FIRM

Cotton Mills Shares Steady

BOMBAY: September 19.

On Saturday the Wall-Street Market was nervous and with continued acute European situation, increased selling depressed prices further and U. S. Steel shares declined dol. 1-5.8 and Anaconda Coppers were marked down by dol. 5/8.

The local market which was weak on Saturday with a marked absence of support staged to-day a sharp recovery on Professional buying. It was reported that prices of corrugated sheets were raised Rs. 12 in Calcutta.

The local market after a decline of about Rs. 175 in Tata Steel Dfd. shares from the recent highest level naturally called for a reaction and to-day's improvement does not seem beyond a natural reaction.

The local market and particularly Tata Steel shares are manipulated by Professional Operators and if prices were to assume a straight decline, these shares may become unpopular. Thus the market which is under the influence of European political situation. Unless the situation becomes clarified, there will be cautious operations and still it will be advisable to unload holdings on strong markets.

There is nothing in the general situation to justify any material rise in prices and although it is admitted that our industries are doing well, we feel that international situation is likely to have some effect on the local market. The recent price movement in popular speculative shares is becoming more puzzling and when the market shows declining tendency, all become sellers and with improvement all become buyers. These rapid ups and downs are bound to result in losses to those who move with the market and repeated movements of this nature will restrict operations eventually.

The market remained very steady throughout the session. Cotton Mill shares also improved, while there was improved demand for Hydro-Electric shares. Associated Cement shares firmed up as anticipated and Bombay Burma shares also advanced.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept. 19.

100	Ahmd. Advance	392 8
250	BOM. DYEING	881 4
100	CENTURY	288 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	250 8
100	COLABA	153 8
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	325 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 6 0
100	Finlay	125 0
100	GOKAK	161 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,700 0
100	Indore	61 12
100	Khatau	126 4
100	KOHINOOR	276 0
250	Laxmi	476 4
250	Madras United	35 0
1,000	Morarji	139 0
250	Model	47 0
50	MYSORE	100 0
200	NEW GREAT	227 8
100	Oosmanshahi	38 0
100	PHOENIX	225 0
25	Sassoon Silk	76 4
1,000	Sholapur	2,835 0
50	SIMPLEX	85 8
100	SWADESHI	216 0
100	Swan	108 2
500	Vishnu	1227 8
1,000	Western	875 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	112 0
25-50	Central	28 12
500	Imperial	1,530 0
125-500	Im. Country.	368 12
50-100	India	139 0
100	Reserve Bank	113 0
5	Unions	5-8-6
	CEMENTS.	
100	Associated	111 8
	INSURANCE.	
100-500	Empire	711 4
15-100	Jupiter	13 4
20	Mercantile	87 0
15-70	New India	37 0
200	Oriental	4,290 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 0
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ah. Old	132 8
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,445 0
10	Ajmer	12 12
10	Amalgmd.	13 0
50	BOM TRAM	114 8
100	Bombay Suburban	140 0
10	Broach	10 8
100	Karachi	185 0
100	Poona	172 8
100	Surat	172 8
100	TATA HYDRO	152 8
1,000	TATA POWER	1,372 8
	RAILWAYS.	
100	Ahmedabad Prantij	937 8
100	C. Province	101 8
100	Dh. Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	99 0
100	Mandra Bhon	100 8
100	Pachora Jamner	97 4
100	Sara Serajgunj	100 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Bombay Dyeing (872/8) 875 877 880 882 885 882 881

Century (284) 284 285 287 288

Central India (249) 248 251 250 250/8

Kohinoor (274) 273 275 276

New Great (224) 224 226 227

Simplex (84/8) 84 85

Swadeshi (214) 213 214 216 217 216

Associated Cement (105/8) 105/8 107/8 108/8 109/9 110 111/8

Andhra (1442/8) 1442 1445

Tata Hydro (151) 151

Tata Power (1357/8) 1352 1355 1375 1365 1372

Tram. Ord (114/8) 114/8

T. Steel Dfd. (1315) 1315 1325 1340 1322 1335 1350 1355 1347 1360 1355 1370 1365

T. Steel Ord. (273) 274 276 278 279 280 279 280 281 280/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (154) 154/4

Bellapur (186/8) 187 186 187 190 188 189

B. Steam (216) 217 220

B. Burma (512) 512 513 515 518 516 520

500	Tapti Valley XD.	720 0
	MINING.	
9	Burma Corp.	6 4
2sh.	Indian Copper	2 5
10	Indian Iron and Steel	31 10
10	SHIVRAJPUR	40 4
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1,365 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	280 8
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	ALCOCK	313 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	189 0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	850 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	216 0
125	B. BURMA	520 0
50	Burma Conty.	172 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 6 5
50	TELEPHONE	83 8
100	I. BLEACHING	131 0
50	I. Invest Trust	41 8
100	I. Radio Defd.	430 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	390 0
100	Port Canning	74 0
30	Premier Con.	66 0
15	Scindia	19 2
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	36 0
	PREFERENCE.	
100	Ah. Old	132 8
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,445 0
10	Ajmer	12 12
10	Amalgmd.	13 0
50	BOM TRAM	114 8
100	Bombay Suburban	140 0
10	Broach	10 8
100	Karachi	185 0
100	Poona	172 8
100	Surat	172 8
100	TATA HYDRO	152 8
1,000	TATA POWER	1,372 8
	RAILWAYS.	
100	Ahmedabad Prantij	937 8
100	C. Province	101 8
100	Dh. Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	99 0
100	Mandra Bhon	100 8
100	Pachora Jamner	97 4
100	Sara Serajgunj	100 8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 17.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	22
Amr. Forn Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	14
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	44
American Tel. and Tel.	135
Western Union Telg	23 1/2
New York Central Rly.	14 1/2
Union Carbide	77
Alaska Juneau	9
Eagle Picher	9
United States Steel	53 3/4
Bethlehem Steel	53 1/4
Crucible Steel	29
National Steel	55
Steel Co., of Canada	63
Anaconda Copper Mining	31 1/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	45 3/4
General Motors	42 1/2
General Electric	38
Consolidated Oil	8 1/4
Imperial Oil of Canada	15
Socony Oil	12 3/4
Chase Bank	27 1/4
National City Bank	21 1/4
Allis Chalmers	46

Turnover 750000 shares. Market under influence of European political situation.

Indian Irons	7300
Bombay Dyeings	60
Sholapoor	1
Associated Cements	95
Bombay Burmas	92
Central Banks	90

Healthy Feeling On Calcutta Exchange

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co have issued the following report dated Calcutta, Sept. 16:—

The outstanding feature of the period under review affecting the markets all round was the clouded political horizon in Central Europe. The news telegrams this week have not clarified the situation but a reading between the lines encourages us to opine that peace will be maintained for the time being. However it has become extremely difficult to judge which way the trend of values will go as each hour passes, the news created a growing realisation that the slender thread of European cohesion is in danger of being finally snapped.

JUTE

The healthy feeling created by the news of the Ordinance last week was hardly maintained and in an atmosphere of political tension in Europe the Jute shares were a definitely quieter market. Howrahs receding to 48/10 gradually improved to 49/10. Kamarhatty were done at 468, Kankanarrah 370, Anglo India 306, Auckland 173. Champdany 148, Bally 160, Barnagore 130, Naihati 296, Orient 150, Budge Budge 258, Belvedere 330, Delta 370, Fort William 210, Fort Gloster 470, India doing upto 280 receded to 260. Gourepore Came to business at 540. Lansdowne were marked at 150, Standard at 250, Dalhousie at 310, Lothian at 200. In shares of small denominations National were marked at 21/12, Clive at 22/4, Hukumchand at 6/12, Agarpara doing at 15/12, receded to Rs. 15, Adamjee hovered round 10/12 Birla were quoted at 15, Empire 24/8, Nuddea 37, Northbrook 34, Reliance 62/8, Hooghly 43.

Cotton: There was hardly anything worth noting. The section remained neglected throughout Kesoram were quoted at 6/12, Basanti Cotton 7/8, Elgin ord 112, Muir 225, Dunbar Preference changed hands at 218. Cawnpore Textiles were easy at 3/10. New Victoria ord at Rs. 1.

Coal: Though the undertone in this section was quiet the prices of popular stocks were well maintained. Equitable at one time spurted up to 37/10 but owing to profit taking the price came down to 36/12. Bengal were good at 329, Dhemo Main were marked at 12/6, Hurriladih at 15, Mundulpore at 9/13, New Beerbhoom found sellers at 18/12, Katras-Jherriah found buyers at 27, Deoli coal were done at 7/15, Aldih at 4/10, Raneegunj were steady at 33/8.

MISCELLANEOUS

On account of depressing market of U. S. common and weak Bombay advices regarding Tata Deferred Indian Iron and Steel were comparatively quiet. From the high level of 34/9 witnessed last week, the market this week sagged to 30/12 but subsequently improved to 33/4. The close was at however weak around 32/2. Steel Corporation of Bengal ord were done at 7/12. Burn and Co ord were marked 233 Ex Div. Indian Standard Wagon ord. found sellers at 45. Indian Steel and Wire Products ord, found buyers at 350 and Deferreds at 250. Hukumchand Steel ord were taken at 7/15. Deferreds at 1/15. Marshalls were done at 1/12, Kumardhubi Eng. ord at 3/3, National Iron at 3/15, Saran Eng. at 4/13. In Mining issues Burma Corporation fluctuated around 6/4, Indian Copper 2/5, Consolidated Tin were easy at 5/8, B. B. Petroleum 3/5, Indo-Burma Petroleum found sellers at 112. B. I. C. ord. remained unchanged at 3/2, Indian Cables done at 11/8, Dunlop Rubber ord. at 15/12, Dalmia Cement ord. receded to 9/9 from 10. Midnapore Zemindary were done at 76. In sugar section, Cawnpore were marked at 29. Champaran 14/8, Samastipur at Rs. 5. Bairampur 11/4, Carew old 12/8, Ramnagar Cane and Sugar 8/10, South Behar 20, Buland 12/6. There was no change in Paper Mills quotations, Titaghur Paper A ord were done at 14/10, Preferred ord at 3/12, Orient Paper were done at 6/14, Calcutta safe deposit found buyers at Rs. 7. British Ceylon Corporation at 5/10. Calcutta Trams changed hands at 16/14. Bengal Telephone pref at 14, Alkali and Chemical pref found buyers at 113. Indian General Navigation were easy at 96. Calcutta Landing and Shipping found buyers at 19 without any scrips offering. Reserve Bank were done at 115.

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ask for KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE FOR MALARIA SOLD EVERYWHERE

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. A. S. SOCIETY

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1938

Khare Must Retract Baseless Statements

Congress President's Advice To Ex-Premier Of C. P.

The following is the final instalment of the Congress President's rejoinder to Dr. N. B. Khare's "My Defence".

The ex-Premier has argued that his Mahakoshal were not loyal to him inasmuch as they did not resign with him on the 20th July. It has not struck him that when he himself was not loyal to higher authorities he could not expect his colleagues to be loyal to him, the ministers would certainly have put themselves in the wrong if they had blindly followed a rebel premier. Besides, they had clear instructions from Dr. Rajendra Prasad not to submit their resignations till the Working Committee met and decided the question. Dr. Khare and his two Berar colleagues Dr. Rajendra Prasad gave instructions to withdraw their resignations. The latter group of ministers did not obey his instructions, but the former group did. Because of this the Working Committee in its resolution expressed satisfaction at the conduct of the former group. The doctor has complained that Rajendra Prasad did not telephone to him personally on the 20th July.

It was his duty to approach the members of the Parliamentary Sub Committee and take their instructions, on such an important matter, even if they did not communicate with him. The ex-Premier has expressed resentment that any member of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee should have direct dealings with a minister It is clear that he has exaggerated, notion of his own importance. It is not only not objectionable, but positively desirable that the men at the top should have direct contact with those under them. The analogy of the Governor does not apply at all in this case. The Governor is an outsider and we apprehend that he may seek to create dissension among us. Hence in his case it would be desirable for the ministers to avoid meeting the Governor separately as far as possible. But not so in the case of the Congress leaders.

KHARE'S FORGETFULNESS.

So far as the C. P. Ministers are concerned ever since the unfortunate split occurred. It has been necessary for the Parliamentary Sub-committee and the Working Committee to intervene often in the affairs of the ministers. At Pachmarhi the two groups in the Cabinet came to a compromise. In the event of a breach of the compromise it was open to either group to approach the higher authorities viz. the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and the Working Committee. The ex-premier arrogates too much to himself when he regards his ministers as his creatures and regards them as untouchable to the higher authorities. The higher authorities have had to interfere in the relations between the Prime Minister and his colleagues because those relations have not been normal and he could not manage his team properly. And Doctor Khare has conveniently forgotten that there have been occasions when he himself has sought interference of the higher authorities in his ministerial affairs.

The ex-Premier has complained that his Mahakoshal colleagues were submissive to him in May, but rebellious in July. The reason for this is not far to seek. In May he was still acting in accordance with Congress discipline and his colleagues were therefore bound to follow him. In July the moment he became a rebel he forfeited the right to demand obedience from his colleagues and subordinates. When his colleagues refused to resign at his bidding in July they made it perfectly clear at the time that they would do so, the moment they had orders from the Parliamentary Sub-committee or the Working Committee. The Doctor should have considered that when he could not make use of the resignation in May he could not do so in July without reference to his higher authorities.

LEAD FROM ABOVE.

He is completely mistaken in his assertion that the Bihar and U. P. Ministry resigned in February without the permission of the Working Committee. On the contrary the Working Committee which met at Wardha in February before the Haripura Congress gave the lead which these two ministries followed.

Dr. Khare's defence consists in playing the part of injured innocence. There was an intrigue to drive him out he says. But the question is who could have driven him out, if he had implemented the Pachmarhi compromise and had dropped the underhand inquiries against his colleagues? He says that the Mahakoshal ministers failed to depose him at Pachmarhi. If so it is equally true that he also failed to turn them out. He complains in one place that the Mahakoshal leaders were regionally minded. In the same breath he thanks the Mahakoshal M. LAs for rising above regional and Parochial considerations. Which statement are we to accept.

FIRST REVOLT.

The ex-Premier has stated that the Mahakoshal ministers formed a group in the cabinet. The fact however is that when the revolt first manifested itself early in May it was not provincial in character, Sjt. Gole was one of the ministers who resigned but it was the premier who raised the provincial issue and won him over on that ground.

The doctor's position inside the Congress according to his own version was as follows:—"The Working Committee was against him—so also the Advisory Board (Central Board) the majority in the Party and three of the Ministers"

Why and how did he reduce himself to this position?

WHAT INDIA ACT SAYS.

Dr. Khare has given an interpretation of the Government of India Act 1935 which even a constitutional lawyer would not dare attempt. According to him it was he whose action ended the tenure of his three Mahakoshal colleagues and not of the Governor. But what does Sec. 51 of the Act say:—

(1) "The Governors' ministers shall be chosen and summoned by him, shall be sworn as members of the Council and shall hold office during his pleasure."

The functions of the Governor under this section with respect to the choosing and summoning and dismissal of ministers and with respect to the determination of their salaries shall be exercised by him in his discretion.

It is amusing to note that because the Governor used the enphemistic expression "terminate tenure" instead of "dismiss" the doctor thought that it was in fact not the Governor who dismissed the minister.

"SPECIAL POWERS"

Much has been made of the expression "Special Powers" used in the Working Committee's resolution. The expression was used in a popular sense to mean something distinct from ordinary powers. The technical expression should have "discretionary powers", for under the act the Governor's function of dismissal is to be exercised in his discretion. The Governor can dismiss his ministers only by the use of his discretionary powers.

INDISCIPLINE CHARGE.

The Doctor has indulged in hair-splitting arguments when he has tried to analyse wherein he was guilty of indiscipline. He admits his error of judgment but not his indiscipline. The foregoing pages have shown that he received warnings and that he knew what the procedure and practice of the Congress have been, The charge of indiscipline against him has, therefore, been substantiated.

ARGUMENT OF SOPHIST.

In criticising a statement of Mahatma Gandhi he has said that the Working Committee did not ask him to confess his fault and hence there can be no question of his aggravating indiscipline by his erfusal to confess. This is the argument of a sophist. The Working Committee as a collective body might not have formally adopted a resolution to that effect —but there is no doubt that the members of the Working Committee did ask him to do so and he refused.

One of the most amusing portions of "My Defence" is where he tries to explain away his precipitate action. Disloyalty of his colleagues and the apprehension that C. P. would become a non-Congress province drove him to take the extreme step. But it did not strike him that in order to save himself from both and retain his own position as Premier, all that he had to do was to implement the Pachmarhi compromise and play the game with his collaegues. If he had done that he would have stood as firm as a rock and nothing could have dislodged him. But in trying to break the old Ministry and face the Working Committee with a new one, he merely broke himself.

It is to be greatly regretted that Dr. Khare is not yet able to view his own actions objectively. Hence his continued effort to justify his actions and to console himself with the thought that he has done nothing wrong. What a pity that one has still to argue with him that the Congress has suffered damage and loss of prestige through his conduct.

DISTORTED VISION.

Equally regrettable it is that he does not yet realise that he was exploited by the Governor, though the "indecent haste" with which the latter acttd and the way in which he sat up all night are enough to open any one's eyes. He

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4.)

32 Arrests In Travancore

Whole Jatha Of Volunteers Taken Into Custody By Police

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 19.

Information has been received here that the Jatha of 32 volunteers from Malabar, who were coming to Travancore with a view to participating in Travancore State Congress propaganda have been taken into custody on the northern frontier of Travancore by the Travancore police.

Two State Congress leaders were arrested yesterday evening under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A.P.

SCHOOLS REOPENED

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 19.

Educational institutions in Trivandrum opened to-day after the holidays. The situation was normal this morning. The authorities however took precautions with a view to preventing possible molestation of students going to school or college and stationed police on the main roads at important junctions and also made buses available at hostels etc. Some youths and students, who it is alleged attempted to organise demonstrations, were taken into custody.—A.P.

Industries Ministers' Conference

NEW DELHI, Sept. 17.

Mr. J. B. Kripalani, the General Secretary of the Congress announces that the Conference of Industries Ministers of Congress Provinces convened by the Congress President in pursuance of the resolution of the Working Committee will meet on October 2nd either in Bombay or Poona.

The exact venue of this Conference will be announced after the arrival of the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, here on Wednesday.—A. P.

WANTED IMPROVEMENTS IN TENANCY BILL

Kolaba Congress Committee's Demand

(From Our Correspondent).

ALIBAG, Sept. 18.

At a meeting of the Kolaba District Congress Committee held last week, a Committee consisting of Messrs. Tilak, Vedak, Bedekar and Tuljaram Mehta was appointed to report on the desirability of contesting forthcoming Local Boards Election on Congress ticket.

A resolution was also adopted demanding certain improvements in the Tenancy Bill. The first amendment is that all tenants conforming to the prescribed conditions should get the benefit of the new legislation. Another important suggestion is that rent should be prescribed by showing maximum and minimum. but in no case should be more than 50 per cent. of gross produce.

It may be pointed out in this connection that 'Kolaba Samachar' an organ of the Democratic Swarajists has attacked this bill wholesale as an assault on property rights, while "Konkan Krishival," a champion of tenants and peasants has attacked it as a useless and showy measure which helps nobody. "Rashtratej" a Congress organ supports the Bill and approves of the suggestions made by the Congress Committee.

MUIRHEAD'S TOUR PROGRAMME

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

Colonel Muirhead, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, has, it is learnt, drawn up the following porvisional plans for his tour of India. He may modify them after his arrival.

Colonel Muirhead is expected to arrive at Bombay by sea about the 6th of October. He will stay in the Presidency for five or six days, and then proceed to the N.W.F.P. probably visiting Kotah and Dundi 'en route.'

After a stay of about a week on the frontier, he will go to Lahore, and thence to Delhi, which he will reach about the end of October. He will stay in Delhi for about a week, and then go on to Lucknow for a visit to United Provinces. He next hopes to make a tour of ten or twelve days through Rajputana and Central India, and will then leave for Madras. After staying there for five or six days, he proceeds to Calcutta. He will probably leave Calcutta for Burma about the end of the first week in December, and will return direct to England from Rangoon by Air about the middle of December.—A.P.

The Central Kisan Council will meet at 1 p.m. and the All-India Kisan Committee at 5 p.m. on September 22 at Delhi in the room of Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central), General Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha.

REPRESSION IN INDIAN STATES

Question To Be Raised In A. I. C. C. Sessions

NEW DELHI: September 19.

THE FORTHCOMING MEETINGS OF THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE AND THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE HAVE A VERY HEAVY AGENDA BEFORE THEM; AND THEREFORE, THEY ARE LIKELY TO LAST FROM SEPTEMBER 22 TO SEPTEMBER 26.

The most important resolution that the Working Committee will place before the All-India Congress Committee will relate to the Khare episode and the action taken by the Working Committee in this connection. It is not yet known whether the Working Committee will place the Wardha Resolution on the Khare affair before the All-India Congress Committee and ask for its ratification or frame a new and more comprehensive resolution in the light of happenings since July last. This is a matter which the Working Committee will have to consider when it meets here on Thursday next.

End This Agitation.

While the practice of submitting to the All-India Congress Committee all resolutions passed by the Working Committee during the year for ratification has been abandoned, it is argued that the Wardha Resolution of the Working Committee on the Khare episode ought to be placed before the All-India body for approval and thus put an end to the agitation, which according to high Congress circles, has been doing immense harm to the Congress. Whatever form this resolution ultimately takes, it is expected to keep the All-India Congress Committee engaged at least for two days, during which one of the most exciting and interesting debates is expected to take place.

Indian States

The Working Committee is expected to place a resolution before the All-India Congress Committee on the question of Indian States and the recent happenings in some of these States.

It is understood the resolution on the Indian States will mainly follow the statements issued by Mahatma Gandhi and his article in the "Harijan." While expressing sympathy with the Indian States' subjects and condemning the repressive policy pursued by some of the States, the resolution will also express disapproval of the tendency towards violence.

DELHI GETS READY FOR A. I. C. C.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19.

With the arrival here last night of Mr. J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, Delhi has become once again the scene of political activities.

Mr. Kripalani met Babu Rajendra Prasad early this morning and had preliminary talks with him about the arrangements for the forthcoming meetings of the Congress Working Committee, the All-India Congress Committee and the Constitution Sub-Committee.

The General Secretary of the Congress is awaiting the arrival of the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose from Shillong before announcing the timings of the various meetings, but as at present arranged the Constitution Sub-Committee meets at the Harijan colony at 1 p.m. on Tuesday September, 20, the Working Committee meets at 8 a.m. at the same place on September 22, and the All-India Congress Committee meets at 2 p.m. on September 24. at Gandhi grounds, Queen's gardens.

Mahatma Gandhi and party are arriving to-morrow morning, while Sardar Patel is expected on Tuesday night by the Bombay mail. Mr. Shankarrao Deo is arriving this evening. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, another member of the Working Committee is expected here to-morrow. The Congress President and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad are expected latest by Wednesday evening. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai is expected here on the morning of September 22. in time to attend the meeting of the Working Committee.

MANGROL KISAN SATYAGRAHA ECHO

43 Persons Arrested By Baroda Police

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, (By Mail).

It is understood that 43 arrests have been made by the Baroda Government in connection with Mangrol Kisan Satyagraha.

Out of 43 accused, it is learnt that 18 have been transferred to Kathor police lock-up and the rest have been kept in Vankal police custody. Com. Ramjibhai, a kisan worker was handcuffed.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST DOHAD EXCISE POLICE

(From A Correspondent)

DOHAD, (By Mail)

Following the startling disclosures of alleged beating of Bhil peasants by making them naked before womenfolk and then hammering them with buttends of rifles, the Excise Superintendent of Panchmahals came to Dohad on September 16 and made a departmental enquiry in that connection.

It is reported that Mr. Kamalashankar Pandya, a Congress worker and Mr. Ramanlal Seth, Vice President of the Dohad Congress Committee were not allowed to be present at the time of the enquiry, though the Inspector of Excise against whom allegations were made was allowed to be present when the Bhil peasants gave evidence.

The peasants after the termination of their evidence were sought to be detained, but they boldly came out to their custody. It is understood that Dala, who was made naked and assaulted with the butt-ends of rifles in the presence of women boldly gave his evidence as also an old woman Bai Hiran, who pathetically narrated how the constables beat her as a result of which she swooned.

A meeting of the handloom weaving interests will be held in Delhi on September 26 when, it is understood, a programme for an All-India organisation and a manifesto of minimum demands will be drawn up.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace' Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE CALENDAR

THE MAN WHOSE PASSPORT READ "ISAIAH PLUNKETT BOARDS THE S. S. ATALANTIS-
HURRY, PLEASE!
YOU CAN'T HURRY TOO FAST FOR ME!
HERE YOU ARE, MR. PLUNKETT, SIR! WE'LL BE IN CHERBOURG BEFORE YOU KNOW IT!
THAT'S FINE, STEWARD!
HEY! I WANT TO SEE YOU!
CUSTOMS
WHY, YES, INSPECTOR WADE--- THIS PHOTO LOOKS FAMILIAR--- PROBABLY ONE OF THE PASSENGERS WHO SAILED ON THE ATALANTIS SEVERAL HOURS AGO!
6-23
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